The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth ave., is

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75. In Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or ordering and leaving them unclaimed for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1876. NO. 15.

SECOND EDITION.

HELL GATE.

The Great Explosion Yesterday.

Vivid Description of the Event

A Perfect Triumph of Engineering Skill.

A Dull Thud, an Upheaval of Water, and the Thing Is Done.

Not a Pane of Glass Broken in the City,

NEW YORK, September 24.—With a slight tremor of the earth throughout the city and the up heaval of two columns of water, accompanied with a considerable quantity of rock, which all fell into the river, Hallett's Point reef at Hell Gate was demolished this afternoon. No accident occurred. The triumph of American engineering accomplished by General John Newton was complete in the precise time and manner intended and without a single accident. About twelve o'clock streams of pedestrians were wending their way across the city to points of observation on the east side. Vast numbers of strangers came to see what everybody expected would be a magnificent spectacle. The street cars going up town were loaded with citizens, and First and Second avenues, as viewed from the heights, were black with pedestrians moving towards Ninetieth street. About two o'clock the cross streets and avenues from which a view could be had were swarming with people, and the house tops along the east side were crowded. Thousands of vehicles of every description filled the heights and cross streets. Great alarm prevailed amongst the residents of First avenue and the cross streets from Eighty-second to Ninty-sixth streets, and some houses were entirely deserted by the residents, through fear of rocks being thrown across the river or a huge wave being caused by the upheaval. Every house in the vicinity had its doors and windows open as a matter of precaution, but the great mass of people had no fears whatever, and the spectators swarmed on the piers and low grounds directly in line with the rock, where they would be drowned by thousands in case of a wave. Police lined First and Second avenues, and were stationed amongst the crowds on the rocks, to be available in case of a panic. A birdseye view of the point of interest was had by twelve or thirteen thousand people at the heights between Ninety-second and Ninety-sixth streets, at Third avenue, where there are no houses. Directly opposite across the river was Hallet's Point, and the timbers and shanties at the opening of the mouth. Nearly midway in the river, but a trifle to the north, was a little island with a boat house, and a few hundred yards to the south a little rock surrounded by an advertising board. The rock to be blasted lay beneath the surface between the little island and Hallets' Point. The Government scow and the police and Emigration Board steamer added hundreds of barges and row boats lay between New York and Ward's Island, about opposite One hundred and tenth street.

At two o'clock

A FAINT PUFF OF SMOKE

arose from the scow, followed by the report of the first gun, and there was instant commotion, the crowds swaying about in fresh eagerness to get a good standpoint. Ten minutes later a second gun, a dense report, and a deep hush fell upon the multitude. The stillness was unbroken from then until the third gun at ten minutes to three, which was followed precisely at nine minutes to three by

THE EXPLOSION.

In a straight and seemingly narrow line, running north and south for about three hundred yards, the water whitened and arose evenly three or four feet high, a dull "thud" was heard, rocks trembled beneath the feet of the multitude as if from two quick, short pulsations of an earthquake. The water, which appeared to remain stationary for an instant,

BROKE AND SPURTED UP

in irregular, dark yellowish masses about twelve feet high, mixed with dark smoke from the dynamite; then it fell back, and in a moment the river resumed its usual peaceful aspect. Then a mighty cheer from all the northeast side of the city and from the steamers and boats, and steam whistles were blown and bells were rang out joyously, and all was over.

THE REPORT WAS SCARCELY NOTICEABLE, and not so much as a ripple was caused upon the water, save just over the spot where the explosion took place. There was no concussion in the air, and not a pane of glass was broken in the city or on Ward's Island. Immediately after the explosion hundreds of row boats set out at their best speed for Hell Gate, each anxious to have the honor of first passing over the scene of the explosion. That

THE WORK WAS EFFECTUALLY DONE

is the general feeling, and this also appears from the fact that the police boat passed over the spot safely. Ward's Island was considered a favorable place to view the explosion, and the application to go there by the police boat Seneca and the boat of the Commissioners of Emigration were very numerous, but the invitations issued were limited to a select party, among whom were Mayor Wickham, General Arthur, Collector of the port, Alderman Lewis Hess and Morris Smith, E. Lane, ex-Speaker Hitchman, Police Commissioners Smith, Wilson and Nichols, Emigration Commissioner Forest, Education Commissioner David, and a large number of city officials and politicians. Probably the finest view of the whole explosion was from Hoyt's place, some seven hundred yards east of Hallett's Point. The ground is high, and Hell Gate did not appear more than two hundred yards away. It was from this point that General Newton and the telegraph operators sent the electric fluid rushing into the mine. Suddenly a cloud of water turned into white spray shot up just off Hallett's Point. This was followed by a cloud of black smoke, rocks and lumber, and at the same moment a heavy shock ran through the ground and gave one the impression of being lifted about two inches. The sound of the explosion was not loud, but low, rumbling and deep. A cloud of yellow smoke followed the rocks, and in ten seconds the water had become again level, no traces being left but a large yellow space caused by the mud and other substances thrown up at the works. It was found that the cofferdam which surrounded the shaft was entirely gone. A small house which stood close by the shaft was thrown a distance of ten feet, but all the other buildings were just as before the explosion. The affair was a complete success, and

THE WHOLE REEF WAS BLOWN UP.

The tide has been materially changed by the explosion, and now the current sets directly on Big and Little Mill rocks. They will have to be exploded next.

A SHARP REPORT.

William E. Dodge having addressed a long letter to General Newton on his "unnecessary desecration of the Sabbath," and intimating that he was "making a public show of the explosion," General Newton forwarded the following reply:

HALLETT'S POINT, September 23, 1876.

Mr. Wm. E. Dodge:

SIR—I received a communication from you dated September 22, in which you decline an alleged invitation from me to witness the explosion at Hell Gate on Sunday, the 24th inst. As you take a great deal of pains to go out of your way to violate the common courtesies of social intercourse, I take this occasion to inform you that I did not invite you nor even know of your invitation until the receipt of your refusal to accept one. The truth is, I left the matter of invitations to the Chamber of Commerce, to Lieutenant Willard, United States Engineers, with instructions to invite a certain number of gentlemen. I regret to find that in one case he has made a mistake. Your obedient servant,

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet
Major General.

CASUALTIES.

Singular Explosion.

PROVIDENCE, September 23.—A large "skier," holding about 1,200 pieces of goods, exploded with great force in the Clyde Bleachery, in Warwick, about five o'clock this morning. The top of the "skier" and much of the cloth went out through the roof, and the machinery in the room was badly wrecked. The loss is from $5,000 to $10,000. The operatives had not arrived, so no one was injured.

Ferdinand Kipp, a confectioner at No. 1,913 Park avenue, St. Louis, quarreled yesterday morning with Mrs. George Peeif, wife of his partner, and shot her in the abdomen, inflicting a slight wound. He then shot himself in the breast with a Derringer, but, not dying immediately, shouldered his pistol and went up stairs in search of Mrs. Peeif, but not finding her shot himself again through the heart, and dropped dead instantly.

Earthquake in Evansville, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, IND., September 24.—Two successive and heavy shocks of earthquake were distinctly felt in this city at twelve o'clock to-night. So great was the effect that the alarm was general throughout the city. People left their beds, globes were shaken off chandeliers, and many thought it a boat or boiler explosion. No damage was done in the city, as far as we reable to ascertain.

Last Friday, near Freehold, Pa., Ira Root, who runs a threshing machine, had a quarrel with a farmer named Roland Huntley, regarding the measurement of grain. Huntley drove Root from the barn with a pitchfork, and while following him was hit on the head with a stone thrown by Root, from the effects of which he died that night. Root was arrested.

THE INDIAN BATTLES.

Kill Eagle's Story of His Stay with the Hostiles—The Indian Loss in Crook's Fight—Graphic Description of the Battle on the Little Big Horn.

BISMARCK, D. T., September 23.—A Standing Rock letter of the 20th gives the following, of intense interest, in relation to Custer's battle. Kill Eagle, of whose surrender at this station, last Friday, you have already been informed, has given quite a lengthy account of the operation of Sitting Bull's forces the past season.

He commences with the date at which he left this agency, last spring, with twenty-six lodges, for the purpose of hunting buffalo and trading with the hostile Indians. He speaks of having heard reports that troops were going out to punish the hostiles, but thought he would have time to do his hunting and trading and get out of the way before a battle occurred. They were obliged to hunt, as they were starving at the agency, and from his account they were very successful, killing twenty and thirty buffalo some days, and in one herd they killed all but two. He details the progress and incidents of each march.

On the seventh day they arrived at Sitting Bull's village, where a feast and numerous presents of ponies and robes were given them. Efforts were made to induce Kill Eagle and his band to join in the contemplated movements and hostilities, but evidently without much success. They were desirous of getting back again to the protecting arms of their agency, but were unable to escape from the meshes of the wily Sitting Bull. They found, too late, that for them there was no escape; their horses were either shot or stolen and wounds and insults were showered upon them from every side. In the meantime the forces of Crook were approaching, and with his people Kill Eagle succeeded in escaping temporarily from the hostiles. He claims to have been distant some forty or fifty miles from the scene of the Rosebud fight, and relates many of the details and incidents which he was able subsequently to gather from the participants. He places the loss of the Indians in the Rosebud fight at four dead, left on the field, and twelve that were brought to camp. He counted the wounded in camp as four hundred, and says they had one hundred and eighty horses killed, besides those that were captured. He next comes to the fight on the Little Big Horn and describes the Indian village, which was six miles long and one wide, and the Indians swarmed there as thick as maggots on a carcass, so numerous were they.

He then goes on and speaks of Custers' approach and fight with its tragic details as an unwilling spectator rather than a participant, who, during the progress remained quietly in his lodge in the center of the Indian village. The fight with Reno commenced about noon, the Indians all rushing to oppose his advance, until the approach of Custer toward the lower end of the village was announced, when the wildest confusion prevailed throughout the camp. Lodges were struck and preparations made for instant flight. Vast numbers of Indians left Reno's front and hastened to the assistance of their red brethren engaged with Custer, who was steadily forced back and surrounded until all were swept from the field by the repeated charges of the Indians as if they had been carried into eternity by the irresistable force of a hurricane.

He described the firing at this point as simply terrific, and illustrated its force by clapping his hands together with great rapidity and regularity. Then came a lull in the fearful storm of iron hail and his hands were still again. The storm beat fast and furious as the thought of some loved one nerved the arm of each contending trooper. Then the movement of his hands slackened and gradually grew more feeble. A few scattering shakes, like the rain upon a window pane, and then the movement ceased as the last of Custer's band of heroes went down with the setting sun. It was dusk as the victorious combatants returned to camp littered with their dead and wounded. It had not been to them a bloodless victory. Fourteen had fallen in front of Reno, thirty-nine went down with Custer, and fourteen were dead in camp. Horses and traverses were laden with their wounded on every hand, and in countless numbers. One account of Kill Eagle's also had twenty-seven wounded on traverses and thirty-eight thrown across horses. Kill Eagle says, he seems as if every one was wounded, and places the number as high as 600.

He is very positive, however, that no prisoners were taken. There were no white men in the fight or on the field. One who had been with them had gone to Spotted Tail Agency. The bugle calls so often spoken of were sounded by an Indian. He speaks of Sitting Bull as a heavy, muscular man, with large head and light hair hanging to his shoulders. He is not a white or half-breed. He gives the names of the leading chiefs present in the fight, and reports a chief, High Elk, as being killed in front of Reno. He then goes on to speak of the approach of General Gibbon's column and the immediate flight of the Indians and the subsequent fight with Lieutenant Sibley's party, where a chief of the Cheyennes was shot through the head and instantly killed. His statement is quite lengthy, but I have endeavored to give you such portions as are of particular interest and have not before been made public.

PROBABLE CONCLUSION OF TRATIES TODAY.

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY, NEB., *via* FORT LARAMIE, NEB., September 24.—The Sioux Commission arrived here this evening from Red Cloud, after having consummated a treaty there, the last signatures having been obtained this morning. Spotted Tail's camp is ten miles from here towards Red Cloud, but the interpreters here say as the matter of a treaty has been fully discussed by the Indians of this agency, it is probable the business can be concluded here to-morrow in, which case the commission will return to Red Cloud the following day. Eighteen lodges of Indians with a hostile camp came into this agency this week, and are now camped eight miles from here.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS FOR THE WINTER.

CHEYENNE, September 24.—It has been permanently settled that a cantonment will be established at old Fort Reno this winter, consisting of four companies of infantry, two of the Fourth, Captain Van Herman's, from Fort Bridger, and Captain Bisbee's from Fort Hale; one of the Twenty-third from Camp Brown, and Captain Pollock's company of the Ninth Infantry from Fort Laramie. The latter will be permanent commander of the cantonment. General Merritt, who is now in the vicinity of Deadwood, was ordered to scout across west to the Little Moon on his way south. By the time he reached the Platte, or in two weeks, Crook is expected to have a fresh command ready to take the field again in person for a vigorous fall campaign. General Mackenzie, with the Fourth and other cavalry, will probably compose the expedition.

REDUCING THE RADICAL MAJORITY.

The Late Slaughter of Negroes in Aiken County, S. C.—The Worst Not Yet Told—From Thirty to One Hundred Negroes Killed—No Whites Reported Among the Slain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 24.—Governor Chamberlain passed through Washington to-day, on his return to South Carolina. It seems from dispatches received by him from Columbia within the last three days that the truth about the recent disturbances at Rouse's bridge, Aiken county, has not been fully stated. It is said twenty-five negroes were killed during Sunday and Monday last, and only two white men reported killed. Dispatches received by Governor Chamberlain and letters received from Senator Patterson this morning state the number of negroes killed as varying from thirty to one hundred, and that no whites were killed. The whites were from Aiken and Barnwell counties, South Carolina, and Columbia county, Georgia. It is said in these letters and dispatches that the pretended cause of the disturbances was an assault by two colored men upon a white woman, whose person they attempted to violate. One of the negroes was killed and the other escaped. Then followed the slaughter as above related during the two subsequent days.

WASHINGTON

RECRUITS ORDERED SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—Superintendent of General Recruiting has been directed to forward 300 recruits to the Department of the South, as follows: 150 for the Second Infantry at Atlanta, fifty for the Third Infantry at Holly Springs, Miss., and 100 for the Sixteenth Infantry at Huntsville, Ala.

THE BABCOCK TRIAL.

The evidence for the prosecution in the Babcock case will close on Wednesday, when counsel for General Babcock will move the court to direct the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty;" but this failing, the evidence for the defense will begin.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in Southern Europe.

THE PORTE AND THE ARMISTICE—THE DEMANDS OF THE POWERS—AN OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER UTTERANCE—THE SEAT OF WAR—TURKISH TROOPS CONCENTRATING ON THE DRINA.

LONDON, September 23.—A dispatch from Vienna to the *Times* explains that difficulty has arisen because the Porte, before granting a prolongation of the armistice, desires the Powers to give their opinion in regard to its peace propositions. The Powers, on the other hand, persist in demanding the conclusion of the armistice irrespective of this condition, because, as they have from the commencement insisted that an armistice was indispensable, they consider it would be derogatory to admit any sort of compromise on the subject. The Powers also intend this attitude as a concession to Russia, she having throughout the negotiations determinedly supported an unconditional armistice. As the term for which the present suspension of hostilities has been granted draws to a close, the demands of the Powers become more pressing, some of them having tolerably plainly intimated that the Porte's refusal to grant the armistice would lead to a suspension of their diplomatic relations.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says: "It is expected that to gain time for negotiations Russia will stop the dispatch of soldiers to Servia, when Turkey will no longer object to grant a prolonged armistice. If Russia continues to permit the exodus of troops the Porte will still allow the continuance of the present truce for an additional ten days, which, as it would reach to the commencement of the rainy season, would practically terminate the war." A dispatch to the *Times* from Paris says: "According to news received here it is believed that Turkey will prolong the armistice without any fixed date." The *Gotos* and the *Journal de St. Petersburg* both take a peaceful view of the situation. The Russian *Official Gazette* formerly contradicts some alarmists' reports, according to which the Czar is about to return to St. Petersburg because of threatened complication.

VIENNA, September 25.—The *Abend Post* (official), speaking of the prospects of peace, says: It is confirmed from authoritative sources that all the Great Powers have come to an aggreement regarding the conditions of peace to be proposed to the Porte. The programme drawn up by the British Cabinet will form the basis of the proposals. Steps will now be taken without delay by the Powers named quietly in his lodge in the center of the Indian village. The fight with Reno commenced about noon, the Indians all rushing to oppose his advance, until the approach of Custer toward the lower end of the village was announced, when the wildest confusion prevailed throughout the camp. Lodges were struck and preparations made for instant flight. Vast numbers of Indians left Reno's front and hastened to the assistance of their red brethren engaged with Custer, who was steadily forced back and surrounded until all were swept from the field by the repeated charges of the Indians as if they had been carried into eternity by the irresistable force of a hurricane.

He described the firing at this point as simply terrific, and illustrated its force by clapping his hands together with great rapidity and regularity. Then came a lull in the fearful storm of iron hail and his hands were still again. The storm beat fast and furious as the thought of some loved one nerved the arm of each contending trooper. Then the movement of his hands slackened and gradually grew more feeble. A few scattering shakes, like the rain upon a window pane, and then the movement ceased as the last of Custer's band of heroes went down with the setting sun. It was dusk as the victorious combatants returned to camp littered with their dead and wounded. It had not been to them a bloodless victory. Fourteen had fallen in front of Reno, thirty-nine went down with Custer, and fourteen were dead in camp. Horses and traverses were laden with their wounded on every hand, and in countless numbers. One account of Kill Eagle's also had twenty-seven wounded on traverses and thirty-eight thrown across horses. Kill Eagle says, he seems as if every one was wounded, and places the number as high as 600.

He is very positive, however, that no prisoners were taken. There were no white men in the fight or on the field. One who had been with them had gone to Spotted Tail Agency. The bugle calls so often spoken of were sounded by an Indian. He speaks of Sitting Bull as a heavy, muscular man, with large head and light hair hanging to his shoulders. He is not a white or half-breed. He gives the names of the leading chiefs present in the fight, and reports a chief, High Elk, as being killed in front of Reno. He then goes on to speak of the approach of General Gibbon's column and the immediate flight of the Indians and the subsequent fight with Lieutenant Sibley's party, where a chief of the Cheyennes was shot through the head and instantly killed. His statement is quite lengthy, but I have endeavored to give you such portions as are of particular interest and have not before been made public.

PROBABLE CONCLUSION OF TRATIES TODAY.

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY, NEB., *via* FORT LARAMIE, NEB., September 24.—The Sioux Commission arrived here this evening from Red Cloud, after having consummated a treaty there, the last signatures having been obtained this morning. Spotted Tail's camp is ten miles from here towards Red Cloud, but the interpreters here say as the matter of a treaty has been fully discussed by the Indians of this agency, it is probable the business can be concluded here to-morrow in, which case the commission will return to Red Cloud the following day. Eighteen lodges of Indians with a hostile camp came into this agency this week, and are now camped eight miles from here.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS FOR THE WINTER.

CHEYENNE, September 24.—It has been permanently settled that a cantonment will be established at old Fort Reno this winter, consisting of four companies of infantry, two of the Fourth, Captain Van Herman's, from Fort Bridger, and Captain Bisbee's from Fort Hale; one of the Twenty-third from Camp Brown, and Captain Pollock's company of the Ninth Infantry from Fort Laramie. The latter will be permanent commander of the cantonment. General Merritt, who is now in the vicinity of Deadwood, was ordered to scout across west to the Little Moon on his way south. By the time he reached the Platte, or in two weeks, Crook is expected to have a fresh command ready to take the field again in person for a vigorous fall campaign. General Mackenzie, with the Fourth and other cavalry, will probably compose the expedition.

Ton Roads, as he was first directed, before it was determined to bring Tweed home on that vessel. Upon the arrival of the Franklin at New York, Tweed will be surrendered to the authorities. The Franklin left Gibraltar yesterday for Vigo, where she will arrive about Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning. It is expected she will sail for home about Wednesday evening with the prisoner. As the vessel cannot carry a sufficient supply of coal to bring her all the way home under steam, sail will be used as opportunity may occur. As she has to come by way of the Southern passage, the voyage will consume at least thirty days.

Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, September 24.—The steamer Gellert, from New York, has arrived.

FALLMOUTH, ENG., September 25.—The American bark Norwalk put in here in consequence of damages received in a collision on Saturday night with the bark Wave Queen, beloning to Thorehan. One seaman climed on board the Norwalk, and is the only person known to be saved from the Wave Queen, which disappeared.

FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

Its Ravages in Savannah and Brunswick—Thirty Deaths from the Disease in Savannah Yesterday—Six Hundred Cases in Brunswick, Ga.

SAVANNAH, September 23.—The total interments to-day were forty-six, of which thirty were of yellow fever.

NEW ORLEANS, September 23.—The Mayor of Brunswick, Ga., telegraphs an appeal to the Howard Association for aid. He states that out of a population of 2,500 there are 600 cases of yellow fever, including three of their five physicians. The association forwarded to-day five skilled physicians and nurses.

AUGUSTA, September 23.—There are 600 cases of yellow fever at Brunswick, Georgia. The people are in a most destitute condition, being without food, physicians, or nurses. A dispatch states that it is impossible to exaggerate the frightful condition of affairs at Brunswick, and that some of the people will die from starvation unless speedy aid is rendered.

SAVANNAH, September 23.—At a meeting of the Savannah Benevolent Association, formerly the Metropolitan Fire Company, held to-day, the association resolved to ask aid from abroad for the sick and destitute of Savannah, through its President, J. B. Estill. All contributions, whether of money, provisions, or clothing, addressed to J. B. Estill, President of the Metropolitan Benevolent Association, will be received and acknowledged.

INTERMENTS YESTERDAY.

SAVANNAH, September 24.—The interments to-day were twenty-three, of which eighteen were from yellow fever.

CHARLESTON, September 23.—There is no epidemic in Charleston. So far there have been four scattering yellow fever cases variously traced to persons who communicated with quarantine and refugees from Savannah. The fever shows no signs of spreading.

ALARM SUBSIDING AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, September 24.—No further cases of yellow fever the last three days. The alarm has in a great measure subsided.

NOT A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER IN BALTIMORE—AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

BALTIMORE, September 23.—A number of telegrams having reached this city, and the office of the Associated Press to-day, inquiring whether yellow fever prevailed here, the Mayor, General Latrobe, whose character is widely known, and Dr. James A. Stewart, Health Commissioner, equally well-known, were severally called on to state the facts in regard to the fever, to be given to the public through the Associated Press, and the following reply was received:

BALTIMORE, September 24, 2:30 P. M.

To the Agent of the Associated Press, Baltimore:

In reply to your application of to-day for an official statement in regard to the prevalence of yellow fever in this city, we positively state there is not a case of yellow fever in Baltimore. All the cases of typhomalarial fever which prevailed at Fell's Point have given no number—were reported to the Marine Hospital on Wednesday, and no new case has occurred within sixty hours.

FERDINAND C. LATROBE,
Mayor of Baltimore.
JAMES A. STEWART, M. D.,
Commissioner of Health.

It is proper to state that some sixty-eight persons were removed to the Marine Hospital, but entire families were removed in which a single case of fever prevailed.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Stationary, followed by falling barometer, partly cloudy and cooler weather, followed by southeast winds.

The steamer Marathon, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

Almost 80,000 people paid for admissions to the Centennial Exhibition on Saturday.

Five students have withdrawn from Princeton College rather than sit with a colored man.

The wash-outs on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Piedmont have been repaired, and all trains are now running regularly to and from the West.

Diphtheria is raging to an alarming extent in Sullivan county, New York. In the towns of Bethel and Cochecon a large number of deaths have occurred, principally among children.

The Erie Paymaster of the Erie Railway, Eastern division, disbursed to the employees for July $112,003. Nine thousand dollars more are to be paid this week, which completes the roll for the month.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has reduced wages btween ten and twenty per cent. in all its labor departments. It is reported that all coal mining and transportation companies will make a similar reduction to-day.

The manufacturers and producers in Canada, who intend to forward goods to the Australian Exhibition, to be held there in April next, are notified by the Government that assistance will be given to enable them to forward their goods. Notice to the Minister of Agriculture must be given before the 25th of October.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Lord and Lady Dufferin arrived in San Francisco yesterday.

Charles W. Bailey was killed at Essex Junction last evening by having his head mashed between the bumpers of two cars.

Mark W. Fuller, an old resident of Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., committed suicide by hanging yesterday; cause, mental depression.

"Blue Jeans" Williams and D. W. Voorhees went to Louisville to rest over Sunday, but were busy receiving friends all day.

Christian Henry Pozer, of St. George, Ontario, has been appointed to the Senate for the electoral division of Lauzan, Province of Quebec, *vice* De Lery, resigned.

John H. Lea, a Nashville, Tenn., printer, fell from a window of the old Coburn House, Indianapolis, Saturday, striking upon his head. He cannot possibly recover.

President Grant will leave Philadelphia to-day on a visit to Cornell University, where his son is being educated. Mrs. Grant and Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris will accompany him.

John J. Slattery and Michael Doolin, Molly Maguires, who were charged with conspiracy to murder William Jesse Major, were convicted at Pottsville, Pa., yesterday.

During a drunken brawl in a Chicago saloon, yesterday morning, Thomas Sexton, a notorious rough, struck James H. Smith over the head with a billiard cue, causing his death a few hours later.

Edwin Elevandorf was killed in Yager's saloon at Rose Hill, Ill., yesterday, by a man supposed to be John Kile. Elevandorf had made impreper proposals to a young girl, who took refuge in the saloon and was here defended by some of the occupants.

It has been discovered at St. John, N. B., that Price, a member of the Paris boat crew, sold the race at Philadelphia. Fulton, another member of the crew, makes the charge. Price declares that Fulton sold the race. Both have been expelled from the crew.

The annual boating meeting of Yale University yesterday was a very enthusiastic one. Officers were chosen for the year. The flags won at Springfield were brought in by Kennedy, starboard stroke of the eight and stroke of the four, and greeted with prolged cheering.

The Newburg *Telegraph*, a Democratic newspaper, established eighteen years ago, passed out of existence with yesterday's issue for lack of support. B. J. Horten & Son, editors and proprietors, say in their valedictory: "The material of the *Telegraph* has been purchased by E. M. Ruttenber, who proposes to destroy every vestige of the *Telegraph*, and on Monday next start an entirely new newspaper upon its ruins, to be known as the Newburg *Register*."

THE STEAMER FRANKLIN ORDERED TO PROCEED DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—Orders have been telegraphed to Captain S. R. Franklin, of the United States steamer Franklin, to proceed to New York with the prisoner Tweed, instead of going to Hampton Roads, as was first directed, before it was determined to bring Tweed home on that vessel. Upon the arrival of the Franklin at New York, Tweed will be surrendered to the authorities. The Franklin left Gibraltar yesterday for Vigo, where she will arrive about Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning. It is expected she will sail for home about Wednesday evening with the prisoner. As the vessel cannot carry a sufficient supply of coal to bring her all the way home under steam, sail will be used as opportunity may occur. As she has to come by way of the Southern passage, the voyage will consume at least thirty days.

Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, September 24.—The steamer Gellert, from New York, has arrived.

FALLMOUTH, ENG., September 25.—The American bark Norwalk put in here in consequence of damages received in a collision on Saturday night with the bark Wave Queen, belonging to Thorehan. One seaman climed on board the Norwalk, and is the only person known to be saved from the Wave Queen, which disappeared.

FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

Its Ravages in Savannah and Brunswick—Thirty Deaths from the Disease in Savannah Yesterday—Six Hundred Cases in Brunswick, Ga.

SAVANNAH, September 23.—The total interments to-day were forty-six, of which thirty were of yellow fever.

NEW ORLEANS, September 23.—The Mayor of Brunswick, Ga., telegraphs an appeal to the Howard Association for aid. He states that out of a population of 2,500 there are 600 cases of yellow fever, including three of their five physicians. The association forwarded to-day five skilled physicians and nurses.

AUGUSTA, September 23.—There are 600 cases of yellow fever at Brunswick, Georgia. The people are in a most destitute condition, being without food, physicians, or nurses. A dispatch states that it is impossible to exaggerate the frightful condition of affairs at Brunswick, and that some of the people will die from starvation unless speedy aid is rendered.

SAVANNAH, September 23.—At a meeting of the Savannah Benevolent Association, formerly the Metropolitan Fire Company, held to-day, the association resolved to ask aid from abroad for the sick and destitute of Savannah, through its President, J. B. Estill. All contributions, whether of money, provisions, or clothing, addressed to J. B. Estill, President of the Metropolitan Benevolent Association, will be received and acknowledged.

INTERMENTS YESTERDAY.

SAVANNAH, September 24.—The interments to-day were twenty-three, of which eighteen were from yellow fever.

CHARLESTON, September 23.—There is no epidemic in Charleston. So far there have been four scattering yellow fever cases variously traced to persons who communicated with quarantine and refugees from Savannah. The fever shows no signs of spreading.

ALARM SUBSIDING AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, September 24.—No further cases of yellow fever the last three days. The alarm has in a great measure subsided.

NOT A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER IN BALTIMORE—AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

BALTIMORE, September 23.—A number of telegrams having reached this city, and the office of the Associated Press to-day, inquiring whether yellow fever prevailed here, the Mayor, General Latrobe, whose character is widely known, and Dr. James A. Stewart, Health Commissioner, equally well-known, were severally called on to state the facts in regard to the fever, to be given to the public through the Associated Press, and the following reply was received:

BALTIMORE, September 24, 2:30 P. M.

To the Agent of the Associated Press, Baltimore:

In reply to your application of to-day for an official statement in regard to the prevalence of yellow fever in this city, we positively state there is not a case of yellow fever in Baltimore. All the cases of typhomalarial fever which prevailed at Fell's Point have given no number—were reported to the Marine Hospital on Wednesday, and no new case has occurred within sixty hours.

FERDINAND C. LATROBE,
Mayor of Baltimore.
JAMES A. STEWART, M. D.,
Commissioner of Health.

It is proper to state that some sixty-eight persons were removed to the Marine Hospital, but entire families were removed in which a single case of fever prevailed.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Stationary, followed by falling barometer, partly cloudy and cooler weather, followed by southeast winds.

The steamer Marathon, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

Almost 80,000 people paid for admissions to the Centennial Exhibition on Saturday.

Five students have withdrawn from Princeton College rather than sit with a colored man.

The wash-outs on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Piedmont have been repaired, and all trains are now running regularly to and from the West.

Diphtheria is raging to an alarming extent in Sullivan county, New York. In the towns of Bethel and Cochecon a large number of deaths have occurred, principally among children.

The Erie Paymaster of the Erie Railway, Eastern division, disbursed to the employees for July $112,003. Nine thousand dollars more are to be paid this week, which completes the roll for the month.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has reduced wages btween ten and twenty per cent. in all its labor departments. It is reported that all coal mining and transportation companies will make a similar reduction to-day.

The manufacturers and producers in Canada, who intend to forward goods to the Australian Exhibition, to be held there in April next, are notified by the Government that assistance will be given to enable them to forward their goods. Notice to the Minister of Agriculture must be given before the 25th of October.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Lord and Lady Dufferin arrived in San Francisco yesterday.

Charles W. Bailey was killed at Essex Junction last evening by having his head mashed between the bumpers of two cars.

Mark W. Fuller, an old resident of Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., committed suicide by hanging yesterday; cause, mental depression.

"Blue Jeans" Williams and D. W. Voorhees went to Louisville to rest over Sunday, but were busy receiving friends all day.

Christian Henry Pozer, of St. George, Ontario, has been appointed to the Senate for the electoral division of Lauzan, Province of Quebec, *vice* De Lery, resigned.

John H. Lea, a Nashville, Tenn., printer, fell from a window of the old Coburn House, Indianapolis, Saturday, striking upon his head. He cannot possibly recover.

President Grant will leave Philadelphia to-day on a visit to Cornell University, where his son is being educated. Mrs. Grant and Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris will accompany him.

John J. Slattery and Michael Doolin, Molly Maguires, who were charged with conspiracy to murder William Jesse Major, were convicted at Pottsville, Pa., yesterday.

During a drunken brawl in a Chicago saloon, yesterday morning, Thomas Sexton, a notorious rough, struck James H. Smith over the head with a billiard cue, causing his death a few hours later.

Edwin Elevandorf was killed in Yager's saloon at Rose Hill, Ill., yesterday, by a man supposed to be John Kile. Elevandorf had made impreper proposals to a young girl, who took refuge in the saloon and was here defended by some of the occupants.

It has been discovered at St. John, N. B., that Price, a member of the Paris boat crew, sold the race at Philadelphia. Fulton, another member of the crew, makes the charge. Price declares that Fulton sold the race. Both have been expelled from the crew.

The annual boating meeting of Yale University yesterday was a very enthusiastic one. Officers were chosen for the year. The flags won at Springfield were brought in by Kennedy, starboard stroke of the eight and stroke of the four, and greeted with prolged cheering.

The Newburg *Telegraph*, a Democratic newspaper, established eighteen years ago, passed out of existence with yesterday's issue for lack of support. B. J. Horten & Son, editors and proprietors, say in their valedictory: "The material of the *Telegraph* has been purchased by E. M. Ruttenber, who proposes to destroy every vestige of the *Telegraph*, and on Monday next start an entirely new newspaper upon its ruins, to be known as the Newburg *Register*."

THE STEAMER FRANKLIN ORDERED TO PROCEED DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—Orders have been telegraphed to Captain S. R. Franklin, of the United States steamer Franklin, to proceed to New York with the prisoner Tweed, instead of going to Hampton Roads, as was first directed, before it was determined to bring Tweed home on that vessel. Upon the arrival of the Franklin at New York, Tweed will be surrendered to the authorities. The Franklin left Gibraltar yesterday for Vigo, where she will arrive about Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning. It is expected she will sail for home about Wednesday evening with the prisoner. As the vessel cannot carry a sufficient supply of coal to bring her all the way home under steam, sail will be used as opportunity may occur. As she has to come by way of the Southern passage, the voyage will consume at least thirty days.

Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, September 24.—The steamer Gellert, from New York, has arrived.

FALLMOUTH, ENG., September 25.—The American bark Norwalk put in here in consequence of damages received in a collision on Saturday night with the bark Wave Queen, belonging to Thorehan. One seaman climed on board the Norwalk, and is the only person known to be saved from the Wave Queen, which disappeared.

FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

Its Ravages in Savannah and Brunswick—Thirty Deaths from the Disease in Savannah Yesterday—Six Hundred Cases in Brunswick, Ga.

SAVANNAH, September 23.—The total interments to-day were forty-six, of which thirty were of yellow fever.

NEW ORLEANS, September 23.—The Mayor of Brunswick, Ga., telegraphs an appeal to the Howard Association for aid. He states that out of a population of 2,500 there are 600 cases of yellow fever, including three of their five physicians. The association forwarded to-day five skilled physicians and nurses.

AUGUSTA

The Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1876.

THE Republican State Committee of New Jersey expect to carry four, and probably five of the Congressional districts, by an aggregate majority ranging from 2,500 to 4,000.

NEARLY every man notorious as a copperhead in the North, and nearly every man notorious as a rebel leader in the South, during the war, is an ardent supporter of "TILDEN, HENDRICKS and reform." A fellow feeling makes us wonderous kind.

THE betting men in New York are betting seventy to fifty-five in favor of HARRISON, Republican, in Indiana, and fifty to thirty in favor of the Republican ticket in Ohio. Bets are not arguments, and betting is a very bad practice; but they indicate the judgments of those who make them.

THE Democratic Governor of Tennessee, who is a candidate for re-election, drew a pistol on an unarmed man at a public meeting in Nashville, the other day, though there is a strenuous State law against carrying concealed weapons. He should be promptly indicted and punished. "Reform is necessary."

THIS is the way the Democrats talked during the war. We quote from a speech made by Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, in Sullivan county, Indiana, in 1862:

Every soldier in the Union army ought to be taken to a blacksmith's shop and have an iron collar molded around his neck, and have stamped upon it these words: "My dog.—A. Lincoln."

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that the passenger business of the American steamship line during the last three months has increased more than one hundred per cent. over the same period of last year, and there is no reason to suppose but that this success will be permanent. This line is the *only* one sailing under the American flag, established and owned by Americans.

TWEED will be brought direct to New York, and handed over to the United States authorities. His extradition is said to be wholly due to the unceasing efforts of certain officials in that city, aided by the Foreign department of the Government, and was being perfected while Sheriff CONNER'S imaginary detectives were sleighing on what they called "his track," in Canada and other places.

ELSEWHERE we publish a significant "private" circular, which is being extensively distributed throughout the South. There is no attempt to disguise what is proposed. Democrats are to use force if necessary. "Every Southern State must be carried at all hazards." The whole tenor of the circular is infamous. Let the Administration see to it that the Republican States of the South are not made victims of TILDEN'S foul designs.

LIARS should have long memories. It was Judge SINNOTT, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says, who deposited with the Clerk of the United States District Court the answer of TILDEN *et al.* to the charges of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, in which it was stated that TILDEN received $20,000 during October and November, 1862, for counsel fees. It was also Judge SINNOTT who recently stated that TILDEN did not earn the money!

GOVERNOR TILDEN was in Philadelphia on the 21st, that being New York day at the Centennial. According to the New York *Times*, the Democracy of that city treated the Governor with perfect contempt. He sat in Mr. HAVEMEYER'S residence on West Locust street all the evening, waiting for a serenade from them. He had a speech prepared and was ready to deliver it, but the inspiriting strains of no band appeared. Twenty dozen woodcock, which had been prepared, were also wasted—the same fate that Democracy, to the number of twenty, failed to meet in its Excellency, and the Democratic candidate for President left for home next morning, disconsolate and disgusted.

THE following is applied by the Ohio State *Journal* to Mr. BELL, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in that State:

Turn about is fair play, Mr. Bell. You are asking Republicans to vote for you, for Secretary of State. Did you ever vote for a Republican in your life? Will you vote for Hayes? Hayes is a nice man. He will compare favorably, as a nice man, with our present Secretary of State. Will you vote for him?

Mr. JAMES H. HOPKINS is asking Republicans in this country to vote for *him*. Did he ever vote for a Republican in his life? From our knowledge of the man there is not a Republican in Allegheny county for whom he could be induced to vote. Then why should Republicans vote for him?

THE success attending the great explosion at Hell Gate, yesterday, puts General NEWTON in the front rank of practical engineers. The amount of explosives charged into the mine was over fifty thousand pounds. The area of rock displaced and broken is 43,000 cubic yards. Of these were 192,640,000 pounds of gneiss rock to be broken. There were 47,461 cubic yards of water inside the mine, which, added to the cubic yards of water over the reef at high tide, gave about 143,000 cubic yards of water to be displaced, in addition to the rock, before any atmospheric concussion could occur. The belief of the experts that the displacement of this great amount of rock and water would so exhaust the power of the explosives as to render them hardly capable of giving any very sensible amount of concussion, has been vindicated by the event. No such amount of powerful explosives has ever before been discharged so near to densely populated districts, and there will perhaps never again be so much interest manifested in an enterprise of this kind.

FREDERICK HECKER, of Illinois, the heroic German patriot, is rendering admirable service to the Republican party in Indiana, particularly among the German voters. In a late speech he said:

While in Europe in 1873, and while on a casual visit to one of the largest banking houses in the old country, I was asked whether I knew Tilden, of New York. Upon answering that Tilden had the reputation of being an able attorney, the banker answered me that Tilden had his fingers in all the dirty transactions which caused European bankers to invest in all the bad, worthless railroad bonds of America. A similar character Tilden enjoys on the Bourse or Money Exchange in London, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, etc. The impression thus created by bringing such an individual forward as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people can well be imagined, especially when in his letter of acceptance he portrays most damningly the majority of his fellow citizens. What character must the others bear in their estimation, when this same Tilden, who had his hands in the dirty work of railroad corporations, is the "pearl of the nation?"

Out of these disreputable schemes of TILDEN to enrich himself at the expense of other people, the Granger movement grew, and yet this same man has now the impudence to appear in the role of a "reformer," and to demand the support of the very farmers whose bitterest enemy he has been.

HON. REUBEN E. FENTON, of New York, a leading Liberal of 1872, addressed a Republican meeting at Jamestown, last week. The principal point on which he dwelt was that of the danger of a restoration of Southern supremacy. No one open to conviction can read the facts adduced and the logical arguments presented on this point, by Mr. FENTON, without conceding the honesty and soundness of his conclusions. The historical policy of the Democratic party has been to support the docirine of State sovereignty. Civil war was brought upon the country by desperate Democrats who were willing to break up the Union in defense of State rights. In the event of Governor TILDEN'S election, the very men guilty of this treason and rebellion will have a controlling voice in his administration. His record as a partisan leaves no room to doubt that he would comply with Southern dictation. But strong evidence was offered by Mr. FENTON to show that the Democratic candidate is himself an advocate of the State sovereignty principle. This testimony Mr. TILDEN will hardly attempt to impeach, inasmuch as it is compiled from speeches made by himself and letters written by his hand.

THE report of the receiver of the bankrupt Mechanics and Traders' Savings Bank, New York, just published, is another critical warning against the use of other than United States securities to the deliberate exclusion of the latter. Ten years ago the bank in question held nearly a million and a half of United States stocks, to only $300,000 of all other stocks and bonds. In 1873 the holdings of United States stocks had run down to $175,000. The amount disappeared altogether in 1874, and when the collapse came a few weeks ago, there was nothing left even of the New York city stocks, which the managers partly substituted for the United States stocks. All the other stock and bond investments and call loans were outside traps of no certain real or market value. The character of the bonds and mortgages and real estate, what is left of them, may be inferred from the fact that they are reckoned by the receiver at a depreciation of ten to thirty-five per cent. The amount of savings in the city and State of New York is $350,000. At least one-half of this should be kept in United States stocks, and the rule made compulsory. Yet the *Commercial Advertiser* says that less than twenty per cent. is now held in this way, and eighty per cent. in outside stocks and bonds and in bond and mortgages, none of which, as the history of past runs upon the savings banks in that city shows, can be relied upon for ready cash, even at a great sacrifice.

IN THE exculpatory "explanation" of Mr. SINNOT, in the matter of Governor TILDEN'S income returns, published at the instance and under the sanction of the latter, the following statement occurs:

"In respect to the allegation that after two years of the income tax, Mr. Tilden made no return, but left that portion of his tax which was in excess of the payments for his account made by the corporations whose bonds and stock he held, to be assessed under the law by the estimate of the public officials, the answer is simple. The statute gave the taxpayer the option to take that course, and good and honorable reasons existed why a scrupulous man should accept that option."

This is perhaps the most remarkable statement ever made by a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, or by any candidate who believed that his honor and integrity were of value to the people from whom he asked support. Why should a scrupulous man accept of an option which was groundless and deceptive to evade his high right to be just and fair in his dealings with the country? It is a statement intended to mislead, and is no honorable answer to the charges which have been preferred against the Democratic candidate. Upon the subject of income taxation the first Congressional act was passed August 5, 1861, and the second July 2, 1862. Under the provisions of the latter act Mr. TILDEN should have made his income return, and it is put forth as an assumption of law that that act made it optional with the party taxed to be honest or dishonest in the return. To the act there is no penalty attached, but because there was none it was not less the duty of Mr. TILDEN to be candid in his dealings with the Government. The next act was passed in 1865, which recites that "it shall be the *duty* of all persons of awful age to render to the assessors for the United States the amount of their income, together with an account of all gains and profits. And in case any person shall neglect or refuse to make such return, it shall then be the duty of the assessors to make an examination of his books, and if they are then of the opinion that he has been neglectful they shall add twenty-five per cent. to the amount of his tax, and in case he has made a false or fraudulent return, one hundred per cent. is to be added." TILDEN had, under this law, the technical "right" to make a false return, or to neglect to make it at all, and he accordingly chose the honorable option" of being neglectful of his duty as a man and a patriot by paying all that the assessors imposed upon him! In other words, TILDEN held it to be his duty, while his country was plunged in the depths of civil war, to neglect his first duty as a citizen and to help impoverish its revenues by neglecting to pay that which was honestly its due!

UNDER the Republican system of protection of home industry, the country has within the past few years not only made great progress in manufactures by improving their productive processes, but it has also entered upon a number of new branches. The silk trade has risen from a merely nominal position in 1860 to an annual product in 1875 valued at $27,000,000. The manufacture of worsted fabrics, which a few years ago was limited to a few articles of small aggregate value, now covers a wide range of dress goods formerly entirely imported, and the value of the whole product probably exceeds $30,000,000. We have also extended our cotton manufactures beyond the limit of plain coarse goods, and are now producing a much finer class of fabrics which formerly we had to import. In the woolen trade, we are turning out goods of finer texture and handsomer style and finish than we could formerly produce, and in almost every branch of manufacture we have made similar progress. Speaking of this notable advance, the *Iron Age* says:

The theory of protection is that the source of all wealth is production, and that diversified production, which utilizes a great variety of our resources, is, in the end, more profitable to the country than the concentration of our energies upon the production of raw materials to be exchanged for manufactures. This diversification of industry, even though stimulated by a tariff, is not attended with any disadvantages, so far as its effect upon the interests of the masses of the people is concerned, since capital by no means monopolizes the benefits of protection. Labor is trained to higher employments and enjoys a larger proportionate share of the profits of production. Even those who continue to be producers of raw materials find a more profitable market at home than could have been found abroad, and natural resources are needed and utilized which, without protection, would have lain useless, perhaps, for generations. The result was to more than double our production of manufactured articles, to vastly increase the home consumptive demand for food and for the varied products of mine, forest and farm, which are the raw materials of our manufacturing industries, and to vastly increase the wealth of the nation, and to place us to-day in a position in which we can compete with the world in nearly all departments of industry in which it is practicable for us to engage. The Centennial Exhibition shows far better than words can describe what protection has accomplished.

This beneficent system, under which home competition has prepared the way for foreign competition, and is rapidly opening up foreign markets to which in the days of our struggle for industrial independence were closed to us, the Democratic party now seeks to destroy, and Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN stand squarely upon the declaration of principles in which this ruinous intention is avowed.

THE New York *Times* of Saturday prints the result of a number of interviews held with prominent business men in that city regarding the present business outlook. Heavy dealers in dry goods, boots and shoes, hides and leather, India rubber goods, carpets and upholstery, wines and liquors, groceries, provisions, grain, iron, paint, jewelry and bronzes, china and glass ware, pianos, country produce, and seeds and bulbs, were asked for their opinions upon the condition of trade. They were unanimous in asserting that the prospect was better than it had been for several years: that the volume of business now being transacted was an indication of returning confidence; and that a complete restoration of confidence is all that is necessary to secure a return of prosperity. They represent that their sales are larger than they have been at this season for four years, with a promise of a steady increase in the spring trade. The New York *Mail* has also procured the opinion of leading business men on the same subject. They all speak most encouragingly and are confident that a revival of business is now taking place, upon a solid and permanent basis, which cannot fail to gradually lead up to general prosperity. Another journal reports that a dozen dry goods houses in that city have each sold, within the last six weeks, over $1,000,000 worth of goods. Perhaps, however, the most certain indications of an improved tone in the business world is the revival of the building trade in New York city. This is the first of the great activities of life to feel the pressure of hard times, and the last to respond to the stimulus of an improved condition of affairs. The *Evening Post* devotes an article to this industry, which shows that the outlook in this direction is much more promising. The best of it is, that the revival is extending throughout the country. Manufactures that have been suspended for months are starting up anew; commerce is improving; there is quite an active demand for goods of all kinds in the great centers of trade; and everything betokens the gradual but sure return of better times.

THE proposition of the New York *Herald*, that a public reception be tendered that eminent "reformer," Boss TWEED, upon his arrival in this country, excites general attention. It is not improbable that a delegation may be on hand from our immediate neighborhood, of his Democratic friends, who think that TWEED has been a persecuted man, owing to his being until recently the intimate associate and ally of TILDEN. Indeed, the *Post* expressly charged the other day, and stated boldly, that his arrest was a "put up job" of GRANT'S administration. It is probable that the *personnel* of the delegation from this city will not be officially announced until after the next meeting of the Democratic local committee. Without desiring to be considered officious, or to make suggestions which might be regarded as offensive, we may be permitted to suggest that the Democratic Congressional and county candidates here who, as everybody knows, are, like TWEED and TILDEN, enthusiastic "reformers" and opposed to taxation and "rings," and all that sort of thing, go on to meet their fallen chief. No doubt free transportation can be had through the good offices of Governor TILDEN with the railroads he is so closely identified with. It might be highly appropriate also for them to adopt the kind of uniform worn by the Boss himself just prior to his leaving this country. It would certainly be becoming to them, and is not too expensive. It might be adapted to the prevailing fall styles—striped coats *a la Dundreary*—pantaloons the same.

AND now another Democratic charge against the administration has been effectually squelched. The complaint, made, of course, for political effect, that a large number of new and unnecessary customs districts had been formed on purpose to provide places and pay for Republican politicians, and that they imposed an unprecedented tax on the National Treasury without conferring any corresponding benefit on the country, induced the Commissioner of Customs to make a careful examination of the whole subject. The official facts and figures show that there were seventy-nine non-paying customs districts in 1860, while there are only fifty-six now, or twenty-three less than at the close of BUCHANAN'S administration. The amount collected in these seventy-nine districts in 1860 was $109,829 40, while the cost of making the collection was $353,852 57, so that it cost $244,622 17 more to collect the revenue in these districts than the revenue obtained in them. For every dollar the Government collected it paid $3 22 to make the collection. But the non-paying districts of 1875 yielded a revenue of $279,661 79, while the cost of collecting it was $468,568 79, or $183,904 40 more than was collected, thus costing the present administration in these districts $1 65 to collect $1, while it cost the Government under a Democratic administration $3 22 to collect $1.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

New York's Centennial salute was fired at Hell Gate yesterday.

Charles Kingsley is dead, but his Life is promised early this winter.

Professor Huxley has closed his lectures on evolution, and the churches still live.

"Bishop" Lee threatens an *expose* of Brigham. Now for fun in the Saintly circles.

Generous Boston sends Savannah her check for $8,000. What has Pittsburgh done?

The report at Hell Gate yesterday was of the "profundo" order, audible at no great distance.

There was preaching by General Newton, yesterday, at Hell Gate, on "broad is the way."

It is estimated by good judges that as many emigrants are now leaving California as are entering it.

The Indianapolis mince meat factory will make one million pounds of dyspepsia the coming season.

The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church have solemnly decided that women cannot legally be preachers.

The journalists of Europe are almost struck dumb by the calm, indifferent, Democratic conduct of Dom Pedro.

The Japanese commissioners on education say that the primary schools of Boston are superior to any they have seen.

The statue of Secretary Seward is to be unveiled in Central Park, New York, on Wednesday, with appropriate ceremonies.

The Baltimore newspapers have discharged the persons who gave currency to the reports of the existence of yellow fever in that city.

Advertising is the bull's-eye of trade. The successful business team is that which advertises most. Now is the time to make the shots tell.

That staunch Republican paper, the New York *Evening Mail*, is one-eighth larger than it was a year ago, a sure sign of a revival of business.

Mr. Walter, M. P., hasn't visited Pittsburgh, or he wouldn't have said that New York pavements were the worst he ever tried to travel over.

A number of Peruvian mummies were sold at auction in New York city the other day for fifty cents each. Yorick's skull was nothing to this.

In consequence of the exclusion of apprentices by shoemakers' trades unions, killed labor is becoming scarce, and the best work is imported.

It is rumored that the judges will award to Canada first prizes for woolen goods, furs and commercial woods. The awards will be made on Wednesday.

It will be at least twenty days before Tweed can arrived in New York, as naval vessels are only allowed to use coal to steam in and out of ports.

Not only is drinking diminished in Massachusetts by the pressure of the hard times, but secret temperance societies are collapsing for want of funds.

Victor Hugo is an Irishman. He recently sent to a fraternal banquet which he was unable to attend in person "a shake of the hand from the bottom of his heart."

The man who knows his last year's overcoat is in good condition and will do this winter, looks at his pocket-book with far more complacency than he otherwise would.

A patent has been taken out in England for brown paper blankets as bed coverings. They compensate for their lightness by their density and add materially to warmth.

There are now some five thousand unclaimed and lost trunks at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, Philadelphia, and the confusion is becoming worse confounded every hour.

Another decrease has been made in the wages of miners in the Schuylkill coal region—this time of twenty-five per cent., to take effect October first. A strike and an outbreak are expected.

The Dutch republic of Transvaal, in South Africa, has decided to seek annexation to the kingdom of Great Britain. The territory consists of 77,764 square miles of land and the people number about 140,000.

A jail fever, which is supposed to have resulted from overcrowding, has broken out in the general penitentiary at Kingston, Jamaica. Over two hundred prisoners are in the hospital, and the mortality is fearful.

Rochester, New York, where, about twenty-five years ago, the Fox girls started the supreme humbug of spiritual manifestations, is the place where the final and crushing exposures of the fraud are now being made.

Last year the United States imported from Great Britain printed books of the money value of £209,907, and exported to that country £17,452 worth. The importations, however, included old books and works in all languages.

Trade dollars are getting close to par again on the Pacific slope, being worth from ninety-six and a half to ninety-seven and a half, gold, in the San Francisco market—about two and a half cents on the dollar more than half-dollars.

It is proposed to make Manchester, England, a seaport, by means of a canal deep enough for the largest vessels, from Manchester to Warrington on the Mersey. The plan is to use existing water ways, which can be widened and deepened at small expense.

The last four or five years have witnessed a return of the Jews to Palestine from all parts, but more especially from Russia, which has been altogether unprecedented. The Hebrew population of Jerusalem is now double what it was some ten years ago, and great accessions still continue daily.

The London *Contemporary Review* publishes an article on "The American Bench," in which a very favorable view is taken of our judiciary. Its chief characteristics are said to be: "Good sense and accuracy, a strong desire to make technical notes bend to meet the requirements of modern life, and yet veneration of the modern law."

The British Copyright Commission has held over a dozen sittings, and a majority of the publishers and authors who have testified before it urged that the period of copyright should be largely extended, if not made perpetual. The present term of copyright in England is for the lifetime of the author, or forty-two years in any case.

The valley of the Connecticut Huxley calls classic ground for the man of science. In it he has brought to light the imprints of the feet of animals of large size and curious formation, of whose bodies all trace has been lost, but which he considers it highly probable might restore the missing link between the bird and the reptile species.

A SOLID SOUTH.

A Northern Democratic Appeal to the Southern "Friends of the Cause"—"No Loose Talk Beforehand."

The following circular is being distributed very generally throughout the South among "discreet" friends of the Democratic party:

[*Private.*]

The successful Presidential candidate must have 185 votes in the electoral college. If the Southern States vote as a unit for Mr. Tilden, he will be elected, beyond a doubt. By Southern States is meant those States in which slavery existed at the commencement of the late civil war. These States (sixteen, including West Virginia) have in the aggregate 138 votes in the electoral college:

States.	No. of electors.	States.	No. of electors.
Alabama	10	Mississippi	8
Arkansas	6	Missouri	15
Delaware	3	North Carolina	10
Florida	4	South Carolina	7
Georgia	11	Tennessee	10
Kentucky	12	Texas	8
Louisiana	8	Virginia	11
Maryland	8	West Virginia	5
Total			138

The Democrats will undoubtedly carry the three Pacific States, which have twelve votes:

States.	No. of electors.
California	6
Nevada	3
Oregon	3
Total	12

In the East, the Democrats will carry, beyond a doubt, the following States, which have fifty votes:

States.	No. of electors.
Connecticut	6
New Jersey	9
New York	35
Total	50

The Democratic vote in the electoral college would then be:

States.	No. of electors.
Southern	138
Pacific	12
Eastern	50
Total	200

This would give Mr. Tilden fifteen more votes in the electoral college than are necessary.

It is not contended that the above-named twenty-two States are the only States Mr. Tilden can possibly carry. He has as good a show for Ohio and Indiana as Hayes has, and a fair prospect also of getting the vote of New Hampshire. But these three States are mighty uncertain. They cannot be relied upon. The indications have been for months that he is more likely to carry the twenty two States first named than any of the others, and that if he loses, through any mismanagement, four or five of the Southern States, Hayes and Wheeler will probably be elected. There is a possibility that Mr. Tilden might be elected without the vote of South Carolina and Florida; but it would not do to risk the loss of the eleven votes of those two States, for fear one or two of the Eastern or Pacific States above named may disappoint us. It will never answer to work for only a bare majority of electoral votes.

Under the circumstances will it not be wise to *carry every Southern State* AT ALL HAZARDS? There are not United States troops enough available to surround all the polls throughout the South. Indeed, the entire United States army, if it were practicable to withdraw it from other duties, is insufficient for the purpose, if the Democrats of the South determine to act in concert on election day—to deposit their own votes at an early hour, and then to see to it that the negroes are no intimidated, bribed, cajoled or otherwise tampered with by the carpet-baggers. The stake to be played for on Tuesday, November 7th, is the possession of the Government; and it can be won. *But there must be no loose talk beforehand.*

The results of the late elections in Vermont and Maine admonish us to confine our hopes and our efforts to those States which we have a reasonable prospect of carrying—the more especially as there are more than enough of them to elect our candidate.

Give us a solid Southern vote, *at all hazards*, and all will be right. Without that vote the prospect is gloomy and success more than doubtful.

P. S.—You have above the sober second thought of hundreds of anti-war Democrats from all parts of the Union brought here by the Centennial. The orders of Grant and his Secretary of War, Cameron, and the opinion of Attorney General Taft, are only a scare. *The Administration has not troops enough to execute its threats.* All that is necessary to a Democratic victory is for the South to organize and keep the carpet-baggers from "intimidating" the negroes on election day.

It is taken for granted that you have facilities for privately communicating with the party leaders of your vicinity who are familiar with the methods of effective organization for the November struggle.

PERSONAL.

Charles H. Cutler, another medium, has confessed himself a fraud at Salt Lake City, where he feels that he has found a congenial society at last, and that disguise is useless.

A woman named Annie Lincoln, *alias* Minnie Dexter, and a writer for various magazines under the *nom de plume* of Argyle, has been arrested in New York on the charge of swindling various persons out of large sums of money on false pretenses.

Ellihu Burritt has a class of young ladies in Sanskrit. Their last exercise was the translation into the old language of "The Psalm of Life." Each copied the entire translation into an album, which was sent to Longfellow, who acknowledged the receipt in a note thanking them for the "unique and beautiful present."

After General Grant became President he sent the saddle which he used during the civil war, and on which he was mounted when General Lee surrendered, to the late Jesse Washburn as a token of his esteem for the father of the Washburn family. It is to be carefully preserved as an heirloom in the hall of the Washburn home.

The "Edwin Forrest Home" will be opened on the second of next month. By the terms of the will of Edwin Forrest this "Home" is for the support and maintenance of actors and actresses decayed by age or disabled by infirmity, "who, if natives of the United States, shall have served in that profession at least five years in the theatrical professions, and if of foreign birth shall have served in that profession at least ten years, whereof three years next previous to the application shall have been in the United States."

The Boston papers report the singular fulfilment of a dream. A merchant of that city, named Dixon, spending a night with a relative, said he was unable to sleep because he repeatedly dreamed that he had cut a man's throat from ear to ear. He left for New York in the morning, promising to finish the story on his return, however, did not arrive. A day or two ago the friend received a letter from Dixon at Bellevue Hospital, saying that he had been robbed in New York, and as he was stepping from a friend's door, a stranger knocked him down and gave him a cut in the throat six inches long.

Advices from Barbadoes report that most bitter feelings continue to prevail against Governor Pope Hennessey and the administrative party. The editor of one of the local newspapers crumpled up a couple of his journals and threw them into the carriage of the Governor as he with his wife were driving past; whereupon informations were laid and a government prosecution commenced. The editor was found guilty of an assault on the Governor and was sentenced to two months' hard labor in prison; but an appeal was taken. Meanwhile the Governor proceeded to the house of the editor and granted a free pardon.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the best mediums for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Send for circular

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient half of iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you wants a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, TRY KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Scar, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Call or send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. J. Graham, A. M. Bell, Wm. A. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

Chas. G. Milner, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

For 25 Cents

WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE

AND SEND THE

Campaign Weekly

Commercial,

A 36 Column Paper,

From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.

ADDRESS,

THE COMMERCIAL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR Centennial Campaign AND Traveling Public.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S Fine Russia and Grain Leather

TRAVELING SATCHELS!!

Pocket Books, Hair and Cloth Brushes.

Bunting and Muslin

CAMPAIGN FLAGS and BANNERS.

Wholesale and Retail.

C. Yeager & Co.,

110 MARKET STREET.

MWS

R. H. PALMER & CO.,

"LIMITED,"

SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,

WILL CONTINUE THE

Hat, Cap and Fur Business

AT

No. 151 Wood Street,

AND THE

STRAW, MILLINERY,

AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS

AT

No. 105 Market Street.

TO INVENTORS!

THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to Inventors generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place on exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any Inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.

For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,

NO. 104 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between JOS. A. STONE, DANIEL W. STONE and GEORGE W. STONE, the surviving partners of JAMES S. CRUMP, deceased, under the firm of the Coal Valley Coal Company, was on the 1st day of September, 1876, dissolved by mutual consent by Daniel Stone and the legal representatives of James S. Crump, deceased, and Daniel Stone and William A. Stone being added to said firm.

The business of the Coal Valley Coal Company will be continued as heretofore by Jos. A. Stone, George W. Stone and Wm. A. Stone. All debts owing to said Coal Valley Coal Company will be received at their usual place of business, at 141½ Water street, Pittsburgh.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Having associated with me my brother-in-law, CHAS. W. LAND, of St. Louis, the importer of our specialty, Imperial Wine Vinegar, will be continued as heretofore at the old stand, 63 South Gay street, under the name and style of

BOLLMAN & WIELAND.

Baltimore, September 1, 1876.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the best mediums for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Send for circular

DRY GOODS.

1876

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT IN Ladies' Department!!

GRAND OPENING TO-DAY AND PATTERNS, HATS AND BONNETS OF AMERICAN STYLES, JUST RECEIVED. UNTRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS NEW FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS AND LANDED FROM EUROPE. HAT ORNAMENTS AND JEWELRY CORAL JEWELRY A SPECIALTY. IN RIBBONS IN ALL WIDTHS TO SUIT THE LEADING COLORS. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STITCHED, MEDALLION AND FANCY ALL CARDINAL SETS, &C. NEW LADIES'

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 23, 1876.

The week closes with a slight improvement in the appearance of the money market, so far as the offerings of commercial paper are concerned, but financial circles in this city are still rather quiet. The offerings of commercial paper are a little better both in volume and character, but the supply of desirable funds continues to overbalance the demand, and all borrowers of undoubted credit find no difficulty in getting their wants supplied at rates ranging from 7@9 per cent., the rate on acceptable paper being generally 8 per cent. The tendency of the market toward improvement, causes an indisposition among bankers to make loans on collaterals below 7 per cent., and the amount of business done at 6 is less than heretofore. Exchange was abundant, and while there was not difference enough to make a premium, bank-notes were generally in more request than New York drafts. Checking and depositing transactions were only in moderate volume. The Clearing House report shows another light week, the total of exchanges being less than for three weeks previous. The total for the year to date continues to run a little behind that for the same time last year. The report for the week ending to-day is as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
September 18	$ 8[illegible]6,680 81	$[illegible]4,596 40
September 19	[illegible]8,818 47	[illegible]0,322 44
September 20	648,680 40	191,407 23
September 21	690,025 61	194,351 11
September 22	705,406 02	182,684 15
September 23	583,453 63	177,892 84
Total	$4,071,042 77	$1,107,046 17
Week ending Sept. 16	$4,259,696 81	$1,235,666 80
Week ending Sept. 9	$4,942,544 37	$1,332,871 57
Week ending Sept. 2	5,415,311 57	1,651,215 05
Week ending Aug. 26	3,942,987 55	987,585 55
Week ending Aug. 19	4,114,031 25	930,931 64
Week ending Aug. 12	4,788,919 10	1,126,843 97
Week ending Aug. 5	4,788,143 96	858,633 60
Week ending Sep. 25,'75	4,619,512 05	878,654 85
Total 1875, to date	165,677,194 09	32,781,794 40
Total 1876, to date	160,818,311 24	30,285,228 31

—In answer to an inquiry concerning the legal force of the appointment of Thursday, the 28th inst., as a legal holiday for the observance of Pennsylvania's day at the Centennial, the Attorney General, Hon. George Lear, says: "By the act of April 2, 1873, any day appointed or recommended by the Governor of the State as a day of fasting or thanksgiving *or for the general cessation of business*, shall be regarded as a legal holiday; and for all purposes connected with commercial paper shall be treated as Sunday, except that paper falling due on that day may be protested that day or the day preceding, at the option of the holder. It is a legal holiday with the same consequences as the Fourth of July, twenty-second of February, Thanksgiving Day, &c., in reference to commercial paper." At a meeting of the Pittsburgh Clearing House Association, held this day, it was, "*Resolved*, that the action of the Governor be recognized by the closing of the banks on the 28th inst., and that the Clearing House be also closed on that day as a legal holiday." Business men will do well to bear this fact in mind, therefore, and prepare to meet all paper maturing that day, on Wednesday, the 27th.

—The recent shrinkage in the values of some of the leading stocks in this State is noticeable as well as those throughout the country represented in the New York Stock Exchange. Compared with prices at the beginning of the year the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that Pennsylvania Railroad has declined $5 per share, or equal to 10 per cent.; Lehigh Valley Railroad $10 per share, or equal to 20 per cent.; Lehigh Navigation $19 per share, or equal to 38 per cent.; Reading Railroad $10 per share, or equal to 20 per cent.; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad $4 per share, or equal to 8 per cent., and the passenger railway shares generally 20 to 40 per cent. The better class of securities have not only maintained the prices current at the beginning of the year, but several of them have advanced, as, for instance, State and city bonds and first railway mortgages. Almost all bank stocks, too, have maintained prices. The amount of capital sunk, as represented by this depreciation of prices, foots up many millions of dollars. Where the holders are the same now as then, and owning the works which the stocks and loans represent, there is no actual loss, but in cases where holders wish to be sellers now the loss corresponds with the difference in price. Those holding stocks for investment will take the danger of putting their capital into shares which are ever fluctuating, instead of into good loans which, though paying less, are more stable and, in *the long run*, quite as profitable.

—The issuing of the new 4½ per cent. loan continues to cause movements of interest in financial circles. Not the least important of these is the withdrawal of old bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer to secure national bank circulation and replacing them with bonds of the new issue. The total amount of 4½ per cents deposited to secure circulation up to the close of the week is stated to be $5,518,000 of which $403,000 have been exchanged for six per cents, $3,427,000 for five per cents and $688,000 for new circulation. It is supposed that a fifth call of $10,000,000 of Government bonds of the May and November issues of 1865 will be made before the end of the month, making $50,000,000 for September. It is expected at Washington that the whole of the $300,000,000 new 4½ per cents will probably be placed before the 1st of March, and a corresponding sum of 5 20's of both issues cancelled.

—The New York bank statement shows the westward movement of funds by a decrease of a considerable amount in specie and legal tenders, making a decrease of $5,059,700 in total and of $4,419,025 in surplus reserve. The reserve is still quite large, being $18,658,750 in excess of legal requirements. The following is a comparison of the New York banks' averages for the past two weeks:

	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Differences.
Loans	$[illegible]260,630,500	$[illegible]261,842,000	Inc.$1,211,500
Specie	22,404,200	18,807,700	Dec. 3,596,500
L. tenders	59,253,100	57,992,900	Dec. 1,259,200
Deposits	254,198,500	254,638,400	Inc. 439,900
Circulation	14,435,000	14,374,900	Inc. 60,100
T'l reserve	81,627,300	76,567,600	Dec. 5,059,700
Reserve re. quired	58,549,525	57,908,850	Dec. 640,675
Excess	23,077,775	18,658,750	Dec. 4,419,025

—Times have changed in England since Sampson, the financial writer of the London *Times*, wrote down the newly issued bonds of the United States Government, and created a sentiment that made it almost impossible to sell them in Lombard street. In the money article of the London *Daily News* of the 5th inst., it is stated that:

> The list of applications for the United States 4½ per cent. funded loan closed this afternoon, and the total applied for was much larger than at one time was anticipated would be the case. The original terms of the applications were numerous, and amount to a considerable sum. It may be remembered that when the first portion of the 4 per cent. funded loan was issued here in March, 1871, the chief part of it was placed in America and on the Continent, and this has been attributed to the premium leaving a good margin to the original allottees, and money was not then the comparative drug it now is.

—The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company make the following exhibit of business for the month of August, 1876:

Gross earnings	$207,533 83
Gross expenses	187,135 37
Net earnings	$ 80,698 46

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 23 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	113	113⅛				
U. S. 5's, 1881, reg	113	113⅛				
U. S. 5's, 1881, coup	113⅛	113⅝				
U. S. 5's, 1881, new	113⅛	113⅝				
U. S. 5's, 1881, new, coup	113⅛	113⅝				
U. S. 4's, 1907, reg	106⅛	106⅝				
U. S. 4's, 1907, coup	106⅛	106⅝				
U. S. 6's, 1868	118⅛	118⅝				
U. S. 10-40's, reg	112⅛	112⅝				
U. S. 10-40's, coup	112⅛	112⅝				
Currency 6's	118⅛	118⅝				
Pacific 6's of '95	119⅛	119⅝				
Western Union Tel	79⅛	79⅝				
Erie	9⅝	9¾				
Pacific Mail	25⅜	25⅝				
Pacific 6's	103					
Adams Express	107					
Wells-Fargo Express	59					
American Express	57½					
United States Ex	87					
New York Central	93⅝					
Erie	10	41	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	41
Michigan Central	87	87				87
Michigan Southern	52⅜	53				53
Illinois Central	88	88				88
Cleveland & Pitts	87	87				
Chicago & Rock Island	107	107				107⅛
Pittsburgh	86	86				
Fort Wayne	124	124				
Chicago & Alton	118	118				
Do. preferred	125	125				
Rock Island	104⅝	104⅝				104⅝
St. Paul common	30½	30½				30⅝
St. Paul preferred	62	61⅞				62
Wabash, common	8	8				8
Fort Wayne	124	124				
Ohio & Mississippi	15	15				15
Union Pacific	82⅝	82⅝				82⅝
Harlem	124	124				
Atlantic & Pac.	6½	6½				6½
Western Union	79	79				79
Mobile & Ohio	15	15				15
Missouri Pacific	73	73				73
North Carolina, adj	32	32				32
North Carolina, fd	57	57				57
Missouri 6's	100	100				100

—The following is the report of prices of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	48¾	49	400
Reading	...	...	41
Pitts., Tit'ville & Buf	...	...	105½
Lehigh Valley	51½	52	515
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	102	...	...
Empire Transportation	...	49¾	...
C. & A. 6's, 1909	81	...	...
Northern Pacific bonds	31	32	...

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 110.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Money closed easy at 1@4% per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Imports for the week, including dry goods, $6,000,000. Exports of produce $5,000,000. Customs receipts $[illegible]4,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $[illegible]8,000. Sterling dull at 483@484½.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 110. Borrowing rates 1-64, 2-64, 2, 3, 3½ and 1 per cent., and carrying rates 1½ per cent., latter current at the close.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed firm. In railroad bonds Northwestern consolidated sold coupons were firmat 95¼@96 and Rock Island sevens at 103. St. Paul sinking funds rose to 88¼ and closed at 88. State bonds dull and prices nominal. The stock market was weaker in early dealings and prices declined from ¼ to 1% per cent. Toward noon a steadier feeling set in and the decline was partially recovered. Later the market became quiet and firm. Stocks were quiet during the last hour and the market generally steady. Fluctuations slight, as a rule from ¼ to ⅝ per cent., outside of New Jersey Central and Harlem. The former, after selling at 93⅞ regular, and 28 under the rule, declined to 27⅞ regular. Harlem sold at 131 regular and 130 seller ten days. New York Central was quiet at 93¾@ 93⅞. Sales to-day were small compared with any previous day since the present New York Central, 7,300 Lake Shore, 5,600 Pacific Mail, 6,500 St. Paul, 6,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 7,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 18,000 New Jersey Central and 3,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	79⅛	Rock Island	104⅜
Quicksilver	12	St. Paul	30
Do. preferred	17	Do. preferred	61⅞
Mariposa	7	Toledo & Wabash	3½
Do. preferred	15	Do. preferred	9½
Pacific Mail	25¼	Ft. Wayne	101
Adams Express	106	Terre Haute	2
Wells-Fargo Ex	57½	Do. preferred	13
American Ex	56	Chicago & Alton	92½
U. S. Express	63	Do. preferred	107
New York Central	93⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	15⅜
Erie	9¾	Delaware & Lack	124
Do. preferred	15	Atlantic & P. Tel	17½
Hudson	93¾	Missouri Pacific	73
Do. preferred	123	Atlantic & P. pref	2
Michigan Central	81	Indiana Central	3½
Michigan Southern	53	Illinois Central	88¼
Lake Shore	53	Hannibal & St. Joe	15
Illinois Central	88	Union Pac. stock	61
Cleveland & Pittsburg	87	Central Pacific bonds	103½
Northwestern	36	Union Pac. bonds	103½
Do. preferred	61	Do. land grants	104½
C. C. & I. C	10	Do. S. F. bonds	103
N. J. Central	27¼		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	113⅝	New 5's	111¾
5-20's, 1865	113¾	10-40's registered	111¾
5-20's, 1865, new	113¾	10-40's, coupons	111¾
5-20's, 1867	113¾	Currency 6's	120
5-20's, 1868	113¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44¼	Virginia, old	25
Tennessee, new	44¼	Missouri 6's	106⅝
Virginia, new	25		

LONDON, September 23, 5 P. M.—Business at the Stock Exchange during this week has been only moderate. There has been an important advance in some securities. Foreign bonds have shown the greatest improvement. Argentines of 1868 and 1871 have been in brisk demand and have risen from ¾ to 1% per cent. Buenos Ayres are fully 3% per cent. higher. Paraguay and Uruguay have risen 3% per cent. Little or no bulk sale changes have been the better in consequence of the favorable reports from the Continental bourses. Egyptian are 1½ per cent. higher. Brazilian 1½@2; Russian ½@1%; and Brazilian ½@1. Turks, Peruvian, Italian and French were also higher. Consols have risen ⅜ per cent. Thursday's bank return was the strongest ever issued. Bills are difficult to be obtained at any price, and the rates for discount continue as weak as ever. There was little movement doing in railways, but the tone of the market was good. Some of the American railway securities have risen. Buenos Ayres to-day have risen 3 per cent. Peruvians and home railways are also higher. Consols for money and the account, 94⅜. Illinois Central 93; Erie 10; New York Central 93; Erie 10; Illinois Central 88.

PARIS, September 23.—Rentes 106 francs 77½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 23.—United States bonds—New 5's 103¾.

NEW ORLEANS, September 23.—Gold 110¾. Sight exchange on New York ⅜ per cent premium. Sterling exchange 534½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Sunday, September 24, 1876. }

Business continued in its usual course to-day, being marked by activity in some lines such as groceries, provisions, dry goods, notions, etc., while on other lines, such as coal, iron and produce are dull and sluggish. Values, as a general rule, were comparatively steady, and while there were some minor alterations the marked movements in values were rather few. The most noticeable changes in prices were a point or two advance in butter and cheese, a shade firmer values in onions, and a slight decline in sweet potatoes. Groceries and provisions furnished no noticeable items in the way of changed quotations. In dry goods we note an advance of ½c on standard prints and a general firmness on all makes of seasonable fabrics, except Glasgow and Berkshire ginghams which are again reduced. Petroleum was rather weak and drought buy prices in that line closed considerably above the extreme depression of yesterday. Other lines of trade were quiet and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,762	Apples, bbls	153
Wheat, bus	3,706	Cheese, lbs	31
Barley, bus	1,375	Butter, lbs	59
Oats, bus	3,114	Bacon, lbs	34
Potatoes, bus	206		

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending today, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.
Flour, bbls	9,884	11,039	9,619	12,254
Apples, bbls	325	291	401	439
Cheese, lbs	1,444	930	2,161	1,431
Corn, bus	2,105	9,200	4,390	1,714
Wht, bus	9,068	6,278	5,748	6,674
Barley, bus	...	200	21,300	6,500
Rye, bus	708	200	332	302
Oats, bus	17,628	18,525	21,380	16,807
Butter, pkgs	323	297	393	318
Bacon, pcs	25,420	29,067	18,488	14,475
Bacon, lbs	833	716	811	622
Potatoes, bus	1,071	1,083	998	995
Hay, bales	845	845	1081	130

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues steady but with business rather limited, and receipts below the average. Wheat continues in fair demand and firm. We quote new winter at $1 15@1 18 for prime and 1 22@ 1 25 for amber and white. Corn is dull with very light receipts and prices about steady. We quote shelled at 54@57c for prime yellow Kansas; 54@55c for Ohio dittc; 50@54c for high mixed; 52@53c for low mixed. Rye is quiet at 52@53c for prime yellow; 50 @51c for mixed. Oats are moderately active with receipts rather below the average but proportionately larger than other grain. We quote prime white new 36@37c; mixed do 34@35c. Old are nominal and we omit quotations. Rye is firm with a very light supply. We quote at 65@70c. Barley is steady with liberal receipts at 90c@ $1 00 for prime spring. Jobbing sales rule 5@ 10c above quotations. The only supply of grain, comprising the stock in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, on the New York canals and the Erie, was as follows at the under-mentioned dates:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley bush.	Rye, bush.
Sept. 16, '76	8,230,350	7,506,011	2,230,789	745,586	442,079
Sept. 9, '76	8,403,150	6,965,750	2,230,571	687,501	399,960
Sept. 2, '76	7,246,938	6,477,189	2,201,142	561,829	371,657
Aug. 26, '76	7,083,874	5,810,264	2,086,754	485,287	360,397
Aug. 19, '76	7,080,323	5,746,272	2,231,962	539,966	359,875
Aug. 12, '76	7,583,324	5,624,049	2,231,962	539,966	359,875
Aug. 5, '76	8,705,971	6,681,593	2,207,420	562,415	262,243
Sept. 18, '75	7,758,599	7,062,790	2,819,179	424,980	240,310

FLOUR—The trade is steady with rather an absence of special news. Receipts are in large volume, having been 12,274 barrels for the week. The following quotations are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers; No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 per barrel; No. 2 do do $6 75; red wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks 25c off. Jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks 25c off. Jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks 25c off. Wisconsin is quoted at $5 75@6 00; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; Fancy St. Louis $6 50@7 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; new Ohio red winter flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 75@6 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $4 50@ 4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—The market is very dull but prices are rather firmer as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $13 00@14 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $10 00@ 11 00. Baled hay from store rules $1 00@2 00 Loose hay in wagon sold all the way from $11 00@15 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The market is firm but rather quiet. We quote bran at $13 00@ 13 50 per ton according to sacks and shipment; $14 00@ 16 00; middlings $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $18 00@20 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Are dull and depressed as formerly reported. The consumptive demand is principally supplied from store lots, and the offerings in this curb business from the commission houses. We quote at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—There is a quiet feeling and prices are entirely unchanged at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The market is active and strictly choice rolls and creamery and factory grades are advanced a shade, while ordinary and low grades show some accumulation and are rather drooping. Fancy creamery is quite active and firm at 32@33c; choice fresh rolls were active at 26@28c; choice solid packed 22 @24c; prime do 19@21c; common 16@20c.

CHEESE—The market continues very firm and we have to note another advance of about ½c in prime cheese of late make. We are now getting made to-day of prime Ohio factory in fifty and hundred box lots at 14@15c and, we hear of a case in which 15½c was offered by a leading jobber for the entire August make of one factory. Business to the retail trade ruled at 12@ 15c. New York Goshen ruled at 12@12½c in round lots; 13c in a jobbing way.

EGGS—Continue moderately active and steady without material change. We quote strictly fresh at 19@20c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Business was unimportant in most of the fruits quoted below, the season being about over, but the supply limited. Prices are therefore rather nominal. Peaches were scarce and firm at $2 00@2 50 for choice; $1 00@1 50 for poor to common. Pears were steady at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bushel. Grapes in liberal supply and easy at $1 00@1 50 per crate. Plums are steady at $1 50@ 1 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—There is a quiet and easy market with new domestic rolling at 20c ₱ lb; new California 20@22c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The demand is considerably improved, and the market was somewhat firmer. We quote live chickens at 5½@6c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—Supply light and market firm. We quote at $2 50@2 75 ₱ barrel for prime fairly close; $1 25@1 75 for common. Potatoes in bulk are in some demand and firm. We quote at 70@75c per bushel. Sweets are in liberal supply and easy. We quote at $3 25@3 50 ₱ barrel for Baltimores; Jersey at $2 75@4 00 ₱ barrel. Are in better demand and firmer at $2 50@2 75 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00 @2 15 per bushel; sales in round lots were made at $1 90. Clover is pressed with nothing doing, and prices are nominal at $9 00 @10 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18 cents ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

Trade is steady and a fair demand is reported, with a moderately good volume of jobbing transactions. Prices are generally steady with one or two minor alterations in the direction of one-quarter of a cent higher. Receipts for the week were liberal, being 13,425 pieces and 622 tierces.

BACON—The market is steady, jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 11c; clear sides 11½c.

CURED MEATS—Arrivals were firm at 15½c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 14½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 10c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 15½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $9 00@$7 00.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm. We quote refined lard in tierces 12@12½c ₱ lb; in half barrels 13@13½c ₱ lb; in buckets 13@13½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 14½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 15c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 14c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 13½c ₱ lb.

HAMS—The market is firmer. We quote extra 85c per gallon; No. 1 at 75c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65c@70c; in tierces 1c under; 60c; yellow winter 57@60c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $19 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers city rendered, at 8½@8¾c ₱ lb; country 6c 7½@6¾ ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The market continues active and the week's trade in staple groceries is reported by the leading houses as one of the best experienced for a long time. Prices are generally steady and unchanged from our last reports. Coffee continues quite firm in sympathy with the strength at the seaboard markets for the past week, the best grades being especially firm, and our figures being inside jobbing quotations. Stocks and visible supply at the outport continue comparatively small, the latter being 287,449 bags against 462,388 bags at the same date last year, and 499,034 bags the previous year. Sugars are steady and trade is fair with a reduction of ⅛c in our quotations on Franklin B. and cut loaf. Teas are generally firm, and the New York *Shipping List* says that the chief hindrance to a rising market at the moment seems to be the large auction sale which is advertised for the 27th inst. The purchasing portion of the trade, who have been coming forward only as necessities compelled, are now less disposed than ever to seek goods in the anticipation that prices will rule lower at the auction. This on the whole, though not actually weakening prices, has had the tendency to very materially check transactions, and any desire on holders' part to realize under pressure could only be met at lower figures. Holders generally are not in the statistical position, which is looked upon so frequently favorable for their interest, are very slow to make any change in their asking rates, while, for the most part, they seem more disposed to withdraw their goods entirely. Molasses and syrups move along without much change except a little ease in syrups. New Orleans molasses is reported but receipts of new crop are expected there about the middle of next month. Rice is active and firm from the primary distributing districts favoring strength in prices. Other leading staples are steady without news of importance to report. Prices-current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb
Fancy Rio	21@22c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	20½c	Standard B	10⅝c
Prime Rio	20½c	Do. extra C	10½c
Good Rio	19½c	Extra C yellow	10¼c
Ordinary Rio	19c	C—yellow	10 c
Java	30 c	Coffee, B	10⅛c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	22@24c	Crushed	12½c
Java, in papers	30@35c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk	20 @23 c	Granulated	11¾c
Java, in papers	33 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Java, in bulk	30@35c	Syrup, N. O., Prime	62@65c
Teas.		Good	55@60c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	*Syrups.*	
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	50 Ex. white drips	65c
Imperial	30c@ 90	50 Sugar drips	60c
Japan	30c@ 90	Lower grades	25@45c
Oolong	25c@ 85	*Soaps.*	
Fancy do	75	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
Souchong	40c@ 75	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Rice.		Beehive's best, ₱ box	6 75
Choice Carl'n	6¼@7 c	Gold do	6 25
Patna	7 @7½c	Extra olive do	3 80
Rangoon	7 c	Do. N. Y. soft	5 25
Louisiana	6 c	German mottled do	7½c
Starch.	₱ lb	California, ₱ box	4 50
Pearl	7½@8 c	*Candles.*	
Silver gloss	9½c	Star, full wt	16 c
Corn	7½@10½c	Stearine	11@13 c
Spices (whole).		Mould	11@12½c
Cloves	45 c	*Candles.*	
Allspice	17 c	Star, full wt	16 c
Cassia	20 c	Stearine	11@13 c
Nutmegs	@1 15	Mould	11@12½c
Pepper	18 c		

FISH—Anodierate business is done at former quotations, as follows:

Per bbl.			
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$25 00	Split Herring	Labrador 7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pick., h'f-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Lake Herring, do	2 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 50	Lge Georges cod	
No. 2 medium	12 00	fish, ₱ lb	6¼
Large No. 3, large	10 00	Medium Georges	5½
No. 3 medium	8 50	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
No. 3, Herring	6 50	Scaled Herring	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, old, per box, $2 50; London layers do $3 50; Valentias, old, 9½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 12c ₱ lb; Malaga, 8½c ₱ lb; currants 7½c. Citron 20c. Prunes 5½@6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 35c; Ivica 20c; do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 16c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 13½@14c. Dates 10c. Maccaroni 11@13c. Taploca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $7 00@8 00. Oranges are firm at $7 50@8 00 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 00 ₱ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote as follows: Peaches 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, 82½c; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 30; egg plums, 2 lb cans, per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 05@1 70.

Dry Goods.

An active business continues on all kinds of seasonable fabrics, and the aggregate distribution made by our leading jobbing houses this week was large. Prices are generally firm, the exception being in Glasgow and Berkshire ginghams and Laconia 9-4 brown sheetings, which are each reduced ½c. We note a general advance of ½@¾c on prints, which are very active and firm. Of this class of goods the New York *Bulletin* says: "The print market exhibits the same buoyancy which has been its characteristic for several weeks past, and dark fancy prints are taken with the utmost freedom at prices ranging at 7@8½c, the latter figures being obtained for the most additional red specialties, &c. There is literally no stock of fancy prints in agents' hands, but, on the contrary, orders are held for large quantities to arrive, and this also applies to robes, which are in very good demand. Prices are very strong and still higher quotations must be expected if the cloth market continues to advance." We quote jobbing prices as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Width.	P'c'e	Width.	P'c'e
Anchor A No. 1	36 ⅞	Harrisburg	4-4 7
Penn Mill do	4-4 8	Newbury	36 6¼
Eagle No. 1	36 8	Lacoria E	36 7
Western trade	36 7	Lacoria B	36 6¾
Magnolia	36 6¾	Laconia O	40 7
Avondale	36 5½	Laconia A	40 8¼
Conestoga A	30 6	Laconia	10-4 25
Conestoga	10-4 23	Waltham	40 11¾
Chippewa C	28 5	Lawrence L. L.	4-4 7

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Our Own	37 6½	Lonsdale	36 11
Suffolk L	37 6½	Lonsdale Cambric	36 14
Fairmount	36 7¾	Fruit of Loom	36 11
Red Bank	36 8	Bay Mill	36 11½
Rockdale	36 8	Davol	36 11¾
Blackstone	36 9½	Wamsutta	36 10
White Rock	36 10	Pocasset	36 12
Pocahontas	36 9½	Pepperell	9-4 25
Hill	36 10	Pepperell	10-4 27½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	9	Berkshire	8
Glasgow	7½	Eagle	7¾
Renfrew dress st'y	10½	Pinkett's	8

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Cocheco	6¾	Sprague's	6
Merrimac	6¾	American	6
Anchor	6	Allen	6
Oriental	6¾		

PRINTS.

Conestoga fa'cy	7½	Oriental fancy	7½
Hamilton fa'cy	7½	Cocheco fancy	7½
Garner fancy	7½	Harted	7½
Amoskeag fa'cy	6½	Berlin solid	7½
Richmond	7½	Simpson's black	7½
Merrimac	7½	" fast black	7½
American fancy	7½	" mourning	7½
Southbridge	6½		

DELAINES AND WORSTED DRESS GOODS. (Pacific and Manchester Mills.)

3-4 Poplin Luster	16½	6-4 Alpacas Gl	22½
3-4 Alpaca Luster	20	6-4 Alpacas B	25
3-4 Corded Alpacas	20	3-4 Man'r Cach're	22½
3-4 Pacific Cords	20	3-4 Pacific do	22½
6-4 Pacific do	30	6-4 Pacific do	30
3-4 Arabians	22½	6-4 H. L. D. W. Pop	32½

CANTON FLANNELS—BROWN.

Hamilton R	8	Franklin A	9½
Hamilton Stout	11½	Nashua A	9½
New Market O	8½	Nashua XX	11
Arlington A	9	Park River	12½

CANTON FLANNELS—BLEACHED.

Mass. R	9	Tremont Y	13½
Tremont P	10	Lawrence AX	14
Tremont A	12		

TICKING.

Conestogn X	7-8 9	Thorndike	7-8 10
Conestogn A	7-8 9	Portsmouth	4-4 14
Conestogn C T	4-4 13½	Portsmouth	4-4 21
" gold m'd	4-4 15	Whittaker	7-8 25
" prem. A	4-4 18	Whittaker	4-4 28

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain	21	Colored carp't ch'n	21
Fine	21	Cotton rope	28
Cott'n bat	10@12½c	Cotton twine	21

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, September 23.—The print market was very active and firm and the supply unusually light. Cotton goods in steady demand at unchanged prices. Thevoirs in light supply. Dress goods active. Printed reps jobbing at very low prices. Woolen goods in moderate demand. The *Bulletin* says four hundred cases of ginghams will be promptorily sold at auction Wednesday next.

Wool.

Nothing of interest can be reported in the local trade, transactions being so slight as to call for little or no comment. The clip of this section is probably more thoroughly cleaned up than at this time for some years past, and there will not be much business hereabouts in this line until next season. The market is quiet and unchanged from last reported. We quote fine fleeces at 35@37c; delaine 38@39c ₱ lb for coarse and medium fle

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 24, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND Dir.	WIND Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	29.883	62	88	N.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P.M.	29.781	69	75	N.E.	Gentle	Cloudy
9 P.M.	29.917	61	89	N.W.	Gentle	L't. rain

Mean barometer.....29.918 Highest thermom... 72
Mean thermom..... 64.7 Lowest thermom... 61
Rainfall..... 0.33

Iron City College.

Penn avenue and Sixth street. Evening sessions commence Monday, October 2.

Cigar Store Robbed.

The cigar store of Landis & Boyle, corner of Madison avenue and Virgin alley, Allegheny, was entered on Saturday night and $112 in cash stolen from the till.

The United Savings Bank.

The stockholders of the United Savings Bank held a meeting Saturday afternoon in the office of the bank, and elected a new board of directors and made arrangements to close up the business of the institution as soon as practicable. Mr. John Irwin, Jr., was chosen President of the new board, and the business will be done under his supervision hereafter. The Messrs. Sawyer will present a statement of their affairs at the meeting of their creditors to-day.

Miraculous Escape

An accident occurred Saturday morning at the railroad crossing on Twenty-eighth street, in which a child had a narrow escape from a horrible death. At the place mentioned a three-year old boy of Henry Calmus was playing when the Emlenton and Reynoldsville accommodation approached around the curve and struck the child, knocking it down. The engineer by the prompt use of the air brakes, brought the train to a dead stand-still, just in time to save the child's life. A man dragged the child away from the track, bloody and dusty, and carried it to its home near by. Soon afterward it was eating candy and apparently not badly injured.

New Novels

Gildenfenny & Co., No 69 Fifth aveeue, opposite the COMMERCIAL building, have just received the following new paper-backed novels, and offer them for sale. "Little Joanna," by Kamba Thorpe; "My Own Child," by Florence Marryat; "Going to the Bad," by Edmund Yates; "Confessions of a Pretty woman," by Miss Julia Pardoe; "Bressant," by Julian Hawthorne; "The Two Destinies," by Wilkie Collins; "Daniel Deronda," by George Elliott; "Helen's Babies," by Their latest Victim. Among their new cloth-bound novels we notice "The Two Duchesses," by Eliz. Yonge; "Everyday Topics," by Holland, and "Tempest Tossed," by Theodore Tilton.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.
September 24, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of barom.	Ther	Rain(') since last rep. In	Rain(') since last rep. Ht	State of weather.
Cairo	30.03	71	..	..	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.96	68	..	..	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.91	73	..	..	Clear.
Denver	30.05	76	..	..	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.91	76	..	..	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.01	63	..	..	Clear.
Keokuk	29.87	70	..	..	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.85	75	..	..	Cloudy.
Louisville	30.02	68	..	..	Clear.
Memphis	30.01	76	..	..	Clear.
Nashville	30.00	71	..	..	Clear.
Omaha	29.97	66	..	..	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	29.95	64	.24	..	Cloudy.
Portland, Org	30.11	60	..	..	Clear.
San Diego	30.07	66	..	..	Cloudy.
San Francisco	29.81	68	..	..	Clear.
Salt Lake	30.01	62	..	..	Clear.
St. Louis	30.03	72	..	..	Clear.
Shreveport	30.07	74	..	..	Fair.
Vicksburg	29.95	73	..	..	Fair.

Church Dedication

Interesting dedicatory services were held yesterday morning at the church of Saint Mary's Consolation (Roman Catholic), located at the corner of Third avenue and Ferry street. Bishop Tuigg officiated, assisted by Fathers Pollock, O'Connell and Lambing—Father Lambing is placed in charge. This small church has a denominational history. The site was originally occupied by the Third Presbyterian church which was burned down. Its congregation moving to a more costly edifice, sold the property to a Methodist Episcopal body, who erected the present building from the material of the Third Presbyterian church, or whose foundations it was built. The Methodists in their time sold the church and grounds to Bishop Tuigg, by whom it has been altered to suit the wants of his people.

Wholesale Ignoramusing.

Two individuals made no less than seventy-six informations against oil dealers for selling oil barrels without first having removed the inspector's brand, as required by the act of May 15, 1874. William Beits and John Kerr were the informants, and the object was to obtain a share of the fines in case of conviction. On Saturday every one of these bills were returned by the Grand Jury marked "ignoramus," and the costs, amounting to about twelve hundred dollars, were imposed upon the prosecutors. In default of payment of costs, they were each sent to jail by Judge Ewing. Mr. Large, counsel for Beits and Kerr, upon the return of the bills, made an effort to have the Court send them back, upon the ground that the law had unmistakably been violated, and there was no possible ground compatible with a due observance of their own oaths, upon which the jury could have returned them ignored. Mr. Large took occasion to speak in high terms of the action of the Grand Jury, but the court said that this was the Grand Jury's business and not his own, and therefore declined to interfere.

The Jetties.

James B. Eads, Chief Engineer in charge of the construction of the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river, sums up the work thus far in the concluding portion of his report as follows:

"In seventeen months after the passage of the act, and within fourteen months from the commencement of the work, the jetties have solved the problem presented at the mouth of the river. In their unfinished condition they have withstood with but trifling injury two very severe storms, one surpassing in violence any known in that locality for many years; they have demonstrated the entire ability of the deltaformation to safely sustain the works necessary to control the river discharge; they have not been overturned by mud lumps, or swallowed up in quicksands, nor undermined by the river current; and although largely over 3,000,000 cubic yards of earth have been swept out from between them into the gulf, and the channel across the bar been deepened from eight or nine to twenty-one feet, no evidences of a reformation of the bar have yet occurred to justify the belief that any extension of them will be necessary."

THE DEATH OF DR. HOWARD.

Special Prayer Meeting at the Second Presbyterian Church—An Immense Throng Present—Impressive Exercises —The Funeral Arrangements.

Owing to the death of Rev. Dr. Howard the regular services were dispensed with, yesterday, at the Second Presbyterian Church of which deceased was pastor for over twenty-five years. A special prayer meeting was, however, held in the afternoon at three o'clock and attracted an immense attendance. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, the aisles as well as the seats being filled. The organ and pulpit were draped in mourning and sorrow was depicted upon the countenances of all present. Quite a number of ministers of different denominations occupied seats. The services were conducted by Rev. M. W. Jacobus who opened them in a few feeling remarks on the sudden bereavement that had overtaken them, the occasion of the gathering. He then read a portion of the scripture, after which Rev. John G. Brown led with an impressive prayer. The choir next sang a hymn and prayer was then uttered by Rev. Lowry.

Dr. Jacobus in a few remarks again referred to the occasion of their overflowing grief and called upon those who desired so to do to express themselves.

Mr. Greaves feelingly spoke of his acquaintance with Dr. Howard. He referred to an inscription he had seen on a tombstone in a New England churchyard which said "I expected this but not so soon." So it is with us. We expected to lose Dr. Howard, but not so soon, not so soon. It was hard to realize that we had heard him for the last time, his last prayer and appeal in our behalf.

Rev. Hornblower followed with an interesting address referring to the sudden departure of Dr. Howard, he inquired, can the call be sudden to one who is prepared? Dr. Howard carried Christ with him always, and was consequently always prepared.

Drs. Cooper and John G. Brown followed, and the latter referred particularly to the great interest Dr. Howard had always taken in the young. In all he took an interest and worked faithfully in their behalf, but for the young, particularly, he had much concern.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Pearson, Dr. Jacobus announced that the funeral would take place from the church at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning and that the remains would be placed in the lecture room at nine o'clock where they could be viewed. It was further stated that the portion of the sermon on which Dr. Howard was engaged on the morning of the day of his death would be read at the prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

After singing the doxology the congregation was dismissed with a benediction.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

Burglary and Probable Murder.

Bold Attempt to Rob the Second National Bank.

The Watchman Gagged, Handcuffed and Blinded---Accidental Discovery of the Job ---Flight of the Robbers and Shooting of a Lieutenant of Police---Recovery of Powder, Tools and Coats.

One of the boldest attempts to rob a bank, that has been made for a long time in this city was happily frustrated last night, but resulted in the serious, perhaps mortal, wounding of a Lieutenant of the police force. The discovery was most opportune, and the watchman and his brother, a little boy, deserve great credit for their part in it. Unfortunately, however, the robbers escaped, and at this writing the police have been unable to get up on their track.

THE FIELD OF OPERATION

of the Knights of the "jimmy" was the Second National Bank occupying, pending the completion of their new building, the house at the northwest corner of Liberty street and Garrison alley formerly occupied by the Keystone Bank. The basement of the building is occupied as an eating house while the upper stories over the bank are used as sleeping rooms and as a manufactory of harness trappings. From Liberty street there is an entrance to a stairway that reaches to the upper stories, as well as the entrance to the bank, both being some eight or ten steps above the sidewalk. In addition to this there is an entrance to the upper stories from Garrison alley, from which access can also be had by devious ways over the upper floors to the stairway from the front.

THE ATTACK ON THE WATCHMAN.

Samuel Lewis, a young man of about twenty years of age, and of slight build, is the night watchman in the institution. He arrived at the bank, he says, at ten minutes before nine o'clock, and when stopping upon the steps he noticed a suspicious looking man upon the curb-stone opposite. Mr. Lewis had arranged with his brother, a lad of about ten or twelve years, to come and sleep with him and he was expecting him. The look of the man opposite made Lewis distrust him, and when going into the bank a few minutes after, he took from a drawer at the outside counter, his revolver, and approached the back room where he slept. No cover had he reached the little hallway connecting the two rooms than he was seized by a man with a brick upon his head, immediately another one caught him and in the scuffle Lewis' revolver was knocked from his hand. A third man now appeared and they at once placed a gag in the watchman's mouth and handcuffs upon his wrists. Lewis struggled and the men threatened and coaxed him, saying they did not mean him harm but he must keep quiet. While leading him to the rear room they placed a cloth over his face and lifted him upon the bed. They said to him that he must keep quiet and they "would make it all right." He had screamed out lustily before the gag was put in his mouth and when it was inserted he got his teeth in it and the robbers got into the front hall way through the alley entrance, going over through the upper stories. They had everything prepared and were taking an early start at the work so that they would have the whole night to it.

Mr. George S. Head, President of the bank, says it would not have been possible for them to have effected an entrance into the vault in forty-eight hours. There was a considerable amount of money in hand.

THE MILL WATCHMAN'S STORY.

James Burton, one of the night watchmen at Brown & Co.'s rolling mill, corner of Tenth street and Duquesne way, who was an eye witness of the shooting of Lieutenant Cronin was interviewed by a reporter of this journal, when he related substantially the following story of that part of the affair: At twenty minutes past nine o'clock he went out of the mill for some purpose and found Lieutenant Cronin standing on the sidewalk of Tenth street, about fifty feet from Duquesne way. He engaged in conversation with the Lieutenant, after which they both sat down on some pieces of timber near the mill. About half-past nine they heard the sound of footsteps, as of men running rapidly from the direction of Penn avenue. In a moment three men ran past them, and the Lieutenant at once started in pursuit. When the party of three reached Duquesne Way they were met at the corner by four others, who came up from the direction of Ninth street, and when Cronin had overtaken the three who had come by way of Tenth street, he found the party reinforced by the other four. Nothing daunted, however, he laid his hand upon one of the villians. The party stopped after the shooting, three of them running up Duquesne Way toward the railroad bridge, and the others down in the direction of the Hand street bridge.

As soon as the first report of a pistol was heard Mr. Burton ran to the assistance of Lieutenant Cronin, but the murderers had got away when he reached the scene. Cronin said to Burton "They have shot me man," and then requested that he be taken home, which was done.

The only description of the men that Burton is able to give is the fact of them had their coats off, and one of them had on a white shirt while the other's shirt was dark gingham or flannel.

AN ARREST.

About midnight the Allegheny police arrested a suspicious looking fellow on a coal car near the Federal Street Depot. He was taken to the lockup, when it was ascertained that he was a tramp named Jim Clancy, who came from Jersey City about a week ago. It is not believed that he had anything to do with the burglary.

THREE MEN CROSS TO ALLEGHENY.

Officer Selridge, of Allegheny, states that a short time before ten o'clock he saw three men coming from the Hand street bridge. They had evidently just come over, and appeared to be in a hurry. They walked rapidly up River avenue from the bridge.

THE CONDITION OF CRONIN.

Drs. Hamilton, T. W. Shaw and Donnelly were called in to examine the wounds of Lieutenant Cronin. The wound below the right breast was found to be a serious though not necessarily a fatal one. There is, however, great danger that it may result fatally. Officer Cronin is one of the best men on the force, and was always reliable. He has a wife and one child.

A priest was called in about ten o'clock to minister to the injured man.

At three o'clock this] morning the wounded officer was still alive, but appeared to be sinking fast.

THE NARROW GAUGE EXTENSION.

Meeting at Library in Aid of the Castle Shannon and Washington Road.

There was a very auspicious gathering of substantial business men, farmers and others, at Library, Snowden township, Allegheny county, on Friday evening last, to discuss the prospects of the Pittsburgh, Castle Shannon and Washington Narrow Gauge Railroad. Herman Handel, Esq., Justice of the Peace, was called to the chair, and Dr. Cheeseman, Peter Simmons, Esq., and S. Cooley, Esq., were elected Vice Presidents.

Mr. A. C. Hays stated that the object of the meeting was to obtain subscriptions along the line of the road to the amount of $4,000 per mile. He stated that several routes had been surveyed, and that the final location would depend altogether on the route which would furnish this subscription to the stock, as well as the rights of way first. He detailed the advantages which a narrow guage road possessed over the broad gauge system, in decreased cost and damage to property; he pictured the prospects for the proposed short connecting link of only twenty miles between the present terminus of the Castle Shannon Railroad and Washington, as it would give Pittsburgh the desired "outlet"—as it would make a market for all agricultural produce of the region. He further gave full and highly satisfactory explanations of the details of the proposed organization—of their absolute fairness and liberality.

The Chair then called upon the Rev. Dr. George P. Hays, President of Washington and Jefferson College, who made a very interesting and at the same time protracted speech in favor of the enterprise. He spoke of the advantages which had accrued to the country traversed by the Chartiers Valley road, and said that if it paid the people of that valley to spend $250,000 on a road that made no dividends, it would certainly be a good investment to put $100,000 in this road, with the prospect of fair earnings. Greene county, he said, is building her railroad to join with this one, and if it does not go through Library her days will be numbered, and the epitaph will be "Died of contraction of the heart."

Dr. James Kerr, of the South Side, was next called upon and spoke of the olden times before railroads were known, and of the great expense and trouble merchants then had in getting their goods. In 1828 it cost as much as $2 75 per hundred weight to haul goods from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and it took fifteen days to do so. Now, within a few days, a man could have his goods in his store at one twentieth the expense for freight. He alluded to the inevitable rise in the value of lands, in case a railway were constructed through this region. Especially, he contended, would the immense body of coal be brought into market, not only for Pittsburgh but also for the entire West.

Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Monongahela city, was the next speaker. He alluded to the internal improvement agitation of half a century ago, and to the great engine for the subjugation of the earth—steam—which had revolutionized the country. This corner of the State had been too long neglected; the Commonwealth had never done anything for it, and, except a little expenditure for slackwater navigation on the Monongahela, the general Government had been derelict. He advised all who had money to put it into the enterprise, so as to develop this beautiful and fertile country, so rich in mineral resources. He was interested in the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston road, but said this was no rival of it, and he wished the Castle Shannon extension God speed.

Other addresses were made, and the following committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions forthwith: Peter Simmons, Arch McMurray, F. Walker, J. H. Phillips, A.H. Larimer, James Steward, I. D. King and John Smith. It is thought that the amount necessary for the Library route will be readily secured within the next few days.

A similar meeting was to have been held in Finleyville, Washington county, on Saturday evening.

MORRIS AND SCHARFF.

They Sign Articles to Row for $1,000 a Side.

Morris and Harry Moore, the latter acting for Scharff, with the backers of the rival rowers, met Saturday afternoon, and after a brief conference the following articles were signed:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

entered into the 23d day of September, between Evan Morris and William Scharff, both of Pittsburgh, that the said parties agree to row a five mile scull race, in best-and-best boats, in accordance with the following conditions, by which they mutually agree to be bound:

ARTICLE FIRST—Said race shall be for the sum of $1,000 a side, and shall be rowed on the Monongahela river, between the first and second dams, the starting point to be named by Evan Morris seven days previous to the race, said Evan Morris to receive $50 for expenses to be paid to him at the time of the last day's pull.

ARTICLE SECOND—Said race to be rowed on the 21st of October, 1876, between the the hours of four and five o'clock P. M. Should water be required, subject to the decision of the referee, who is hereby empowered to postpone the race until the next day or the first favorable day thereafter.

ARTICLE THIRD—Mr. Harry Beaumont, of Pittsburgh, to be final stakeholder, and the referee to be mutually agreed upon at the time of making the final deposit, the decision of the referee to be binding on both parties and final. The referee to accompany the men over the course if possible.

ARTICLE FOURTH—The men shall toss for choice of position before starting in the race, and shall be started by the word "go;" said word to be given by the referee. The men shall start from two boats moored twenty-five yards apart, and shall row two-and-a-half miles to a stakeboat and return to line of starting, each man to turn the stakeboat from right to left.

ARTICLE FIFTH—No boat or boats in the interest of either contestant shall be allowed to accompany the men over the course.

ARTICLE SIXTH—The leading boat becomes entitled to the choice of water when clear water is shown between its stern and the bow of its contestant.

ARTICLE SEVENTH—A boat swerving from a direct course to impede the progress of the contesting boat shall be fined out.

ARTICLE EIGHTH—The deposit now up to be increased to $500 a side on Saturday, September 30; the second and final deposit of $500 a side shall be made on the 15th of October.

ARTICLE NINTH—Either party failing to comply with the provisions of these articles to forfeit the money deposited.

EVAN MORRIS,
WILLIAM SCHARFF,
Per Harry Moore.

Moore stated that if possible he would like the race to take place one week sooner than the time stated, but Morris would not agree to this, saying that the water on the Monongahela was now too low, and he desired time to examine the various courses between the two dams. Moore then requested that the race be rowed as near the city as possible, in order to give all a chance to witness it, and, as an inducement, offered Morris $100 expenses if he would consent to start at a point in the river opposite Thirteenth street, South Side. To this the champion gave no decided answer, but expressed himself as rather favorable to going further up the river.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

Mr. John T. Raymond will begin an engagement at Library Hall this evening as *Colonel Mulberry Sellers*. He will be supported by Miss Effie Ellsler as *Laura Hawkins*, and by the full and excellent stock company. "There's millions in it." The house will be crowded. The mere announcement is enough to secure that.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Milton Nobles, formerly well known as a member of the stock company of the theater where he now appears as a star, will begin an engagement at the Opera House this evening as *Carroll Graves* and *Jim Bludsoe*, in a new American drama entitled the "Phœnix." There is said to be no end of fun and much good acting in the piece.

Fifth Avenue Novelty Theater.

Julian Kent and his wrestling bear Julia are announced to appear this evening in the sensational drama entitled "Wild Bill." The variety company is large and strong.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The already great company at Trimble's is strengthened this week by the addition of a number of new stars, and screaming bills are promised during the week. Two matinees, Wednesday and Saturday.

The Common Pleas Courts.

The Common Pleas Court No. 2 has adjourned jury trials until after the session of the Supreme Court, which will meet in this city on the first Monday of October. Jury trials in the Common Pleas No. 1 will be resumed on the third Monday of October. Those jurors drawn for the first Monday in October will not be required at all, but those drawn for the third Monday in October will attend at that time.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Day and Evening Republican Meetings at Bakerstown—Meeting in the Eleventh Ward.

The Republicans of Bakerstown and vicinity had a rousing time on Saturday to celebrate the raising of a pine pole one hundred and twenty-five feet high. The Democracy had previously put up poles in the neighborhood and already the bunches of leaves surmounting them were withered and falling. On one the flag was in distress, being turned upside down. Colonel Bayne aptly described this as emblematic of the decay of the party they represented. Besides Colonel Bayne, candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district, there were present as speakers: H. A. Collier, Esq., and John S. Lambie, Esq., the latter Chairman of the Republican Committee on Meetings and Speakers. There was a large attendance at both afternoon and evening meetings, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

In the afternoon an organization was effected as follows:

President—William Dickey.

Vice Presidents—Dr. Andrew Harper, Dr. S. H. Allen, J. W. Brashere, T. P. Austin, Robert B. Dickey, Sample Crawford, Dr. S. Dickson and S. B. Allison.

Secretaries—William Crummy and William Sproul.

After a few remarks from the President, Colonel Thomas M. Bayne was introduced and heartily received. He spoke at considerable length, discussing ably and with evident interest to his hearers the political issues of the day.

At the evening meeting John S. Lambie and H. A. Collier, Esqs., and Colonel Bayne spoke.

During the delivery of Mr. Collier's speech, rotten apples were thrown at him. Mr. Collier remarked it was always thus. During the war, Democrats shot bullets at him for four years, and now they were skulking in the dark and throwing rotten apples. He had heard that even yet down South Democrats were shooting bullets at Republicans.

The speakers were listened to with attention. The meeting adjourned with cheers for Bayne, Hayes and Wheeler and the men who put up the pole.

MEETING IN THE ELEVENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Republican clubs of the Eleventh ward was held on Saturday evening in the school house. Joseph W. Lewis, Esq., was called to the chair and made a very interesting and at the same time protracted speech in favor of the enterprise. He spoke of the advantages which had accrued to the country traversed by the Chartiers Valley road, and said that if it paid the people of that valley to spend $250,000 on a road that made no dividends, it would certainly be a good investment to put $100,000 in this road, with the prospect of fair earnings. He pictured the prospects for the proposed short connecting link of only twenty miles between the present terminus of the Castle Shannon Railroad and Washington, as it would give Pittsburgh the desired "outlet"—as it would make a market for all agricultural produce of the region. He further gave full and highly satisfactory explanations of the details of the proposed organization—of their absolute fairness and liberality.

The Chair then called upon the Rev. Dr. George P. Hays, President of Washington and Jefferson College, who made a very interesting and at the same time protracted speech in favor of the enterprise. He spoke of the advantages which had accrued to the country traversed by the Chartiers Valley road, and said that if it paid the people of that valley to spend $250,000 on a road that made no dividends, it would certainly be a good investment to put $100,000 in this road, with the prospect of fair earnings. Greene county, he said, is building her railroad to join with this one, and if it does not go through Library her days will be numbered, and the epitaph will be "Died of contraction of the heart."

Dr. James Kerr, of the South Side, was next called upon and spoke of the olden times before railroads were known, and of the great expense and trouble merchants then had in getting their goods. In 1828 it cost as much as $2 75 per hundred weight to haul goods from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and it took fifteen days to do so. Now, within a few days, a man could have his goods in his store at one twentieth the expense for freight. He alluded to the inevitable rise in the value of lands, in case a railway were constructed through this region. Especially, he contended, would the immense body of coal be brought into market, not only for Pittsburgh but also for the entire West.

Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Monongahela city, was the next speaker. He alluded to the internal improvement agitation of half a century ago, and to the great engine for the subjugation of the earth—steam—which had revolutionized the country. This corner of the State had been too long neglected; the Commonwealth had never done anything for it, and, except a little expenditure for slackwater navigation on the Monongahela, the general Government had been derelict. He advised all who had money to put it into the enterprise, so as to develop this beautiful and fertile country, so rich in mineral resources. He was interested in the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston road, but said this was no rival of it, and he wished the Castle Shannon extension God speed.

Other addresses were made, and the following committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions forthwith: Peter Simmons, Arch McMurray, F. Walker, J. H. Phillips, A.H. Larimer, James Steward, I. D. King and John Smith. It is thought that the amount necessary for the Library route will be readily secured within the next few days.

A similar meeting was to have been held in Finleyville, Washington county, on Saturday evening.

MORRIS AND SCHARFF.

They Sign Articles to Row for $1,000 a Side.

Morris and Harry Moore, the latter acting for Scharff, with the backers of the rival rowers, met Saturday afternoon, and after a brief conference the following articles were signed:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

entered into the 23d day of September, between Evan Morris and William Scharff, both of Pittsburgh, that the said parties agree to row a five mile scull race, in best-and-best boats, in accordance with the following conditions, by which they mutually agree to be bound:

ARTICLE FIRST—Said race shall be for the sum of $1,000 a side, and shall be rowed on the Monongahela river, between the first and second dams, the starting point to be named by Evan Morris seven days previous to the race, said Evan Morris to receive $50 for expenses to be paid to him at the time of the last day's pull.

ARTICLE SECOND—Said race to be rowed on the 21st of October, 1876, between the the hours of four and five o'clock P. M. Should water be required, subject to the decision of the referee, who is hereby empowered to postpone the race until the next day or the first favorable day thereafter.

ARTICLE THIRD—Mr. Harry Beaumont, of Pittsburgh, to be final stakeholder, and the referee to be mutually agreed upon at the time of making the final deposit, the decision of the referee to be binding on both parties and final. The referee to accompany the men over the course if possible.

ARTICLE FOURTH—The men shall toss for choice of position before starting in the race, and shall be started by the word "go;" said word to be given by the referee. The men shall start from two boats moored twenty-five yards apart, and shall row two-and-a-half miles to a stakeboat and return to line of starting, each man to turn the stakeboat from right to left.

ARTICLE FIFTH—No boat or boats in the interest of either contestant shall be allowed to accompany the men over the course.

ARTICLE SIXTH—The leading boat becomes entitled to the choice of water when clear water is shown between its stern and the bow of its contestant.

ARTICLE SEVENTH—A boat swerving from a direct course to impede the progress of the contesting boat shall be fined out.

ARTICLE EIGHTH—The deposit now up to be increased to $500 a side on Saturday, September 30; the second and final deposit of $500 a side shall be made on the 15th of October.

ARTICLE NINTH—Either party failing to comply with the provisions of these articles to forfeit the money deposited.

EVAN MORRIS,
WILLIAM SCHARFF,
Per Harry Moore.

Moore stated that if possible he would like the race to take place one week sooner than the time stated, but Morris would not agree to this, saying that the water on the Monongahela was now too low, and he desired time to examine the various courses between the two dams. Moore then requested that the race be rowed as near the city as possible, in order to give all a chance to witness it, and, as an inducement, offered Morris $100 expenses if he would consent to start at a point in the river opposite Thirteenth street, South Side. To this the champion gave no decided answer, but expressed himself as rather favorable to going further up the river.

DRUG STORE DESTROYED.

Loss About Eight Thousand Dollars.

Shortly after twelve o'clock Saturday afternoon fire broke out in the drug store of McClairen & McKennan, on the corner of Market street and the Diamond. A match had been thrown among some cans, one of which contained benzine. An outburst of flame ensued, and soon the entire store was wrapped in flames. The department succeeded in confining the fire to the store room and the basement below, both being completely gutted. David Gregg, Esq., owns the building, on which there is said to be no insurance. McClarran & McKennan's loss will be between four and five thousand dollars, on which there was an insurance of $2,000 only. Bennett's butter and egg depot, below the store, was damaged, with contents, to the extent of $500; insurance, $500. Mr. McClarran was slightly burned in attempting to put out the fire. He abandoned the job in time to run to the safe, close it and thus save his books and papers. The total loss is about $8,000.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

W. W. Lewis vs. Jacob Reese and Matthew Graff. Leave granted to file the supplemental answer and a re-hearing of the cause ordered upon the newly discovered evidence set up in said supplemental answer.

Finley & Patterson, assignees of Stalb & Co., vs. the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Insurance Company. Rule made absolute and judgment directed to be entered.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

Wm. Bailey, bankrupt, Green county. Restraining order granted against the Exchange Bank of Waynesburg *et al.* dissolved and injunction refused.

Edward T. Hall, bankrupt, Crawford county. Hearing in order to show cause on the Second National Bank of Titusville, why specification of objection to bankrupt's discharged should not be dismissed, continued to the 26th instant.

F. H. Braggins, bankrupt, Mercer county. Register Shafer ordered to ascertain and liquidate liens and make report.

George W. Dithridge & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. Jury trial ordered for October term.

Benjamin J. Biber, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Debtor discharged from his debts.

John Patterson, bankrupt, Butler county. Assignee's return to order for sale of real estate presented and confirmed nisi.

Robert Fair, of Allegheny city, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Harper. In the case of the United States vs. Joseph Wright the order discharging the rule in the case made April 28, 1876, was vacated and the rule of Patrick Phillips reinstated.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Mrs. Nancy Smith was appointed committee of Upton B. Smith, a lunatic.

The Italian Mutual Assistance and Benefit Society of Pittsburgh, was granted a charter of incorporation.

Joseph Heible vs. Catherine Heibler; libel in divorce. Subpœna granted.

J. J. M. Metzel vs. Frederica Metzel; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Voluntary assignment of Christian Sorg to William Pickersgill, Jr. Final account of assignee presented and notice given that it will be confirmed absolutely on October 13th unless cause for the contrary be shown.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Nannie H. Hamilton vs. John H. Hay. C. C. Dickey appointed examiner and master.

Isaac S. Wachob filed a petition for a divorce from his wife, Adelaide S. Wachob, on grounds of desertion. Subpœna awarded.

Mary A. Butterfield was appointed committee of Mary Butterfield, an adjudged lunatic, and directed to give bond in the sum of $1,200.

A. A. McCarty, for use, vs. C. Story. W. H. Ellis, Esq., appointed auditor.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

The Captains of Republican marching clubs will meet this evening at the Republican headquarters for the purpose of arranging for torchlight parades.

The Second ward Republican Glee Club will meet this evening at the office of Alderman Black.

The Hayes and Wheeler and the Veteran marching clubs of the Sixth ward propose a grand torchlight procession and review on to-morrow, Tuesday evening, the occasion of the Republican mass meeting at Forbes and Stevenson streets. Mr. William Flinn has been chosen marshal for the occasion, and he will appoint a number of aids. The affair promises to be a fine one and the Sixth warders will "be there to see it."

A Welsh Central Republican Glee Club was organized on Saturday evening.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Saturday morning, about ten o'clock, a boy named William Lenter was playing with other boys on the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Forty-eighth street, and in attempting to board a passing freight train he fell under the cars and was run over, the wheels crushing both legs and one hip. Dr. Hanna, the surgeon of the road, was sent for and on examination pronounced the case beyond the reach of medical skill. The child, we understand, died last night.

Wire Fenders

and Spark Guards at
JAMES R. TAYLOR & Co.'s,
35 Market street.

Barnes' Safes.

We have had occasion, many times, to refer to the wonderful tests to which Barnes' safes have been put by actual conflagration. Another case in point, and strongly confirmatory of the fact that these safes are absolutely *fire proof*, as claimed, is given in our advertising columns this morning, and to which we would refer the reader. A very reputable business firm, of Jamestown, New York, having had the misfortune to be burned out, writes to Mr. Barnes that his safe came through the ordeal all right, and kept the valuables without even being scorched. The firm were themselves very agreeably disappointed, because they expected that the intensity of the heat would destroy the contents of the safe, which was over twenty years old, having been purchased in 1855. As we have said, the old safe came through all right, and the owners had the great satisfaction of having their books and other valuables saved in perfect condition. Three other safes, not of Mr. Barnes' make, had their contents destroyed. This is certainly as strong a recommendation as any manufacturer could possibly have, and we congratulate Mr. Barnes upon this new evidence of his superior skill as a maker of fire proof safes.

Protection Against Fire.

Wire Fenders and Spark Guards at
JAMES R. TAYLOR & Co.'s,
35 Market street.

Exposition this Week.

Sawyer Family, Copophone and Swiss Bell Ringers, every evening, and Thursday and Saturday matinees. Grand concerts daily. Balloon ascensions as usual.

Fruit Jars and Jelly Glasses

In quantities to suit.
J. P. SMITH, SON & Co.,
139 Liberty street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

A New Stock and Low Prices at 404 Fifth Avenue.

E. H. Sutmeyer, the popular young clothier of No. 404 Fifth avenue, has just returned from the Eastern market and the Centennial, and invites his friends and the public in general to call upon him and examine his fine stock of men's, youths', boys' and children's clothing, hats, caps and furnishing goods, which for elegance in finish, durability and perfect fit is besides the largest variety ever introduced in this city, in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Hartranft.

The little girl found wandering about the Union Depot a few days ago in search of her mother, is now in charge of Captain Gallisath, of Diamond alley having failed to find her parents as yet. The girl's name is Minnie Fedell.

REV. E. M. VAN DEUSEN, formerly rector of St. Peter's church, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, is on a visit of a few days to his friends in this city after an absence of about twelve years. He officiated at St. Peter's yesterday, both at morning and evening services.

THE new Catholic church of Lady of Consolation, corner of Third avenue and Ferry street, was dedicated yesterday, Bishop Tuigg officiating. There was a large audience present. The Bishop delivered a discourse appropriate to the occasion.

THE Coroner's jury in the case of the little girl Amelia Cramer, who was killed by a locomotive at Twenty-eighth street last Friday, found a verdict of accidental death, with a recommendation that a flagman be placed at the crossing until a bridge is erected at that place.

THE Coroner's jury in the case of Frank Paula, night car inspector on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who was killed on Saturday night at Twenty-eighth street, by being run over, rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased lived on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, and leaves a wife and two children.

THE South Side players hardly furnished a good mouthful for the Alleghenies on Saturday afternoon in the base ball game at Union Park. The game was expected to be of little interest at least, but the result shows how one-sided an affair it was. The score at the close was, Alleghenies, 13; Wallaces, 0.

THE great St. Louis fair, which opens one week from to-day, is the largest general exposition in the United States. The grounds embrace eighty-three acres, on which there are buildings to accommodate every product which may be offered for exhibition, including stalls and pens for all kinds of live stock. Our correspondent "Spirit" will leave on his fifth annual visit to the fair the latter part of this week. He will also attend the Pork Packers' Convention, and will doubtless send us some interesting letters from both.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

WM. J. WRIGHT was sent by Mayor Phillips thirty days to the Workhouse on a charge of vagrancy on Saturday.

THE Limited Mail on the Pennsylvania Railroad was detained two hours Saturday evening by the wrecking of a freight train near Wall's Station.

THE excursions of the school children, under Mr. W. C. Smythe, will take place during the first week in October. The arrangements are now nearly perfected.

IN OUR financial column it is announced that Thursday next, the 28th inst., will be observed as a legal holiday by the banks of this city, in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Hartranft.

THE Board of Viewers in the case of Mrs. Mary Ann Hamilton vs. the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, for damages for the opening of Liberty avenue, will meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE Hayes and Wheeler Club, of the Fifteenth ward, will meet this evening at the corner of Main and Liberty streets, Birmingham, for the purpose of forming a torchlight procession.

THE Board of Viewers in the matter of the petition for the opening of Fifty-second street, from Penn avenue to the Allegheny river, will meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE Board of Viewers in the matter of the petition for the opening of Fifty-first street, from Penn avenue to the Allegheny river, will meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE Board of Viewers in the matter of the petition for the opening of Fifty-third street, from Penn avenue to the Allegheny river, will meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE Board of Viewers in the matter of the petition for the opening of Fifty-fourth street, from Penn avenue to the Allegheny river, will meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE Board of Viewers in the matter of